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WHERE DOES THE WEST BEGIN?

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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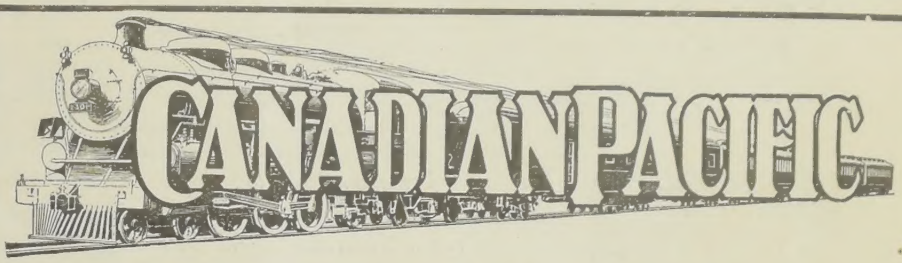

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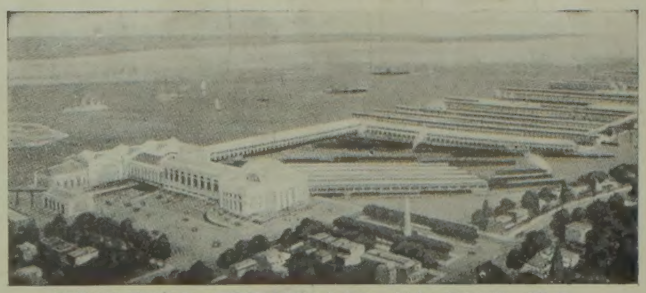

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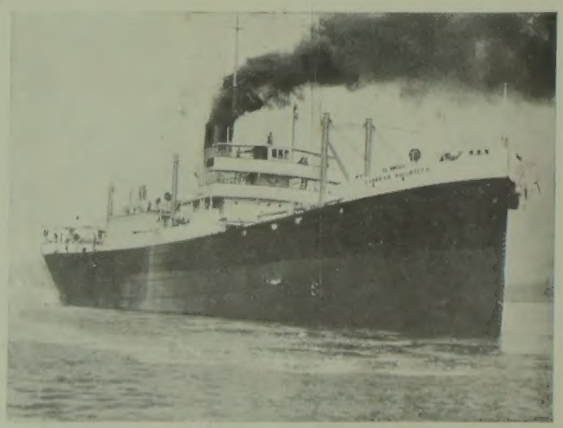

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CANADA

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WINTER SPORTS IN THE WEST. *(See page 99.)*

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

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THE REMOVAL OF THE SECURITIES EMBARGO.

WHEN we referred to the embargo on the sale of Canadian securities last week, and instanced a case where the situation injuriously affected the operations of British trade in Canada, there was no idea that the embargo would be so soon removed. Various reasons and explanations have appeared in our London contemporaries to account for this withdrawal by the Minister of Finance, but the fact of the matter is that a number of prominent bond-houses, realising that the embargo did not benefit the interests of the Dominion, and was evaded by the sale of British-owned securities through New York, decided to refuse their further support towards its maintenance.

The embargo, of course, was never a legal restriction, but merely an arrangement between the Minister of Finance and the banks and bond-houses. The Finance Minister was alarmed at the depreciation in the price of the Government War Loans, and as these were substantially held by banks and financial houses, they were not unwilling to agree to a mutual restriction, which it was hoped would prevent a further drop in the price of these premier securities. Certain financial writers in the London Press have attributed the removal now to the fact that the crop-moving season is over, and to the recovery in sterling exchange. Both are foolish reasons to adduce when it is remembered that the embargo was instituted after the crop-moving season last year, and it was in full swing when sterling exchange went up to $4.50 last summer.

It is to-day a moot point whether the temporary advantage of hindering—for it was never totally prevented—the sale in Canada of certain classes of Canadian securities compensated for the bad impression and the justifiable annoyance caused by the arbitrary interference with financial dealings between London and the Canadian Exchanges. The best of financial opinion, both in Canada and in London, is inclined to the view that the embargo has on the whole done more harm than good, and was an expedient that should not be resorted to except in the very gravest necessity. Apart from its effect on the market price of securities, the embargo undoubtedly had a reflex action unfavourably affecting Canadian export trade. This, coming at a time when overseas markets were exceptionally open to cultivation by Canadian manufacturers, was unfortunate. It is well that the embargo has been removed, but it would have been better had it never been resorted to.

—* *—

A CALL TO CANADIANS.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, in an address in Montreal the other day, once more gave a timely lead to his countrymen. Turning to his own and the Empire's experience during the war, he recalled that discipline was the keynote, and it was not until co-operation was secured that victory came. So he put in a plea for close co-operation between all the Provinces of the Dominion, without regard to race or religion, in order that Canada might reap the reward of her war sacrifices. He recalled, too, the services of the Canadian Corps as shock troops, and attributed their usefulness in this respect to their powers of endurance, devotion to duty, indomitable determination to win, organisation, discipline, training, and leadership, and also the strong support they always received from home. From that he proceeded to make an appeal to Canadians to become shock troops once again, and this time against the forces of greed, selfishness, uncharitableness, crime, and ignorance, and assist in restoring the morale of the world.

Canada is peculiarly fitted to do this in every sphere. She possesses an alert and intelligent people, well able to build up a stable and a prosperous nation. Internationally, she is in a fortunate and favoured position. As between the Mother Country and the United States, as the American Ambassador in London recalled in a recent letter to the Canada Club, she forms a sort of "Interpreter's House." And the part played by her representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva amply proved her influence and her capabilities in the same direction in "high politics." There Canada was able to demonstrate successfuly that the problems of the British Empire are world-problems. But what Canada is, and is to be, depends as much upon her individual citizens as upon her statesmen. As Dr. G. M. Wrong put it in a recent lecture, Canada cannot become a nation merely by asserting that she has attained to the full status of a nation. The individual, on the one hand, must, as Dr. Wrong suggested, study public questions and face and intelligently fulfil the duties of citizenship. On the other, he must, by the application of the qualities for which General Currie calls, bring to bear upon the community a moral force which will be reflected in greater or less degree upon the nation, and, through it, have a cumulative effect upon the world at large.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Resignation of Lord Milner. Under the wise and far-sighted statesmanship of Lord Milner the Colonial Office turned over a new leaf. In this happy and timely improvement Lord Milner has been most ably assisted by Col. Amery. That Lord Milner has intimated his wish to resign the cares of office can surprise no

one who knows the severity of the work imposed on him during and since the war, though it will be widely regretted. One of the greatest pro-Consuls of his generation, there is no public man who has been more misrepresented and abused by the Little Englanders and the meaner spirits of the Cocoa Press, but he can safely leave his reputation to future historians, who will judge his administration of his great offices by their results. If his successor at the Colonial Office is careful not to undo that which has been already satisfactorily commenced, he may improve his political record and reputation.

Important changes are foreshadowed at the Colonial Office, which may be relieved from direct relations with the self-governing Dominions after the meeting of the next Imperial Conference. To Lord Milner, in his well-earned retirement, most hearty good wishes will be extended by all his fellow-citizens in the Empire who appreciate great public services unostentatiously performed.

* * *

Lord Lee and Canadian Cattle. The views expressed by Sir Edmund Walker on the Canadian cattle embargo at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce should serve to bring home to the British authorities the fact that the opposition on the other side of the Atlantic is not only widespread but influential. Sir Edmund's statement that the embargo is simply a case of extreme protection for British cattle breeders is borne out by the speech of Lord Lee of Fareham the other day, in reply to a co-operative deputation. As we have previously pointed out, the British Department of Agriculture has long ago departed from the position that the embargo is necessary in the interests of health. Lord Lee said in so many words on January 12 that the Ministry had publicly endorsed the clean bill of health to which Canadian cattle were entitled; but he pointed out that Canada is not the only exporting country, and if legislation were proposed it would be impracticable to limit its operation to Canada alone. Lord Lee's views on the desirability of protecting British cattle by prohibiting altogether the importation of live store cattle are well known, and he reinforced them by pointing out that the adjacent Continental countries are infected with cattle disease to an unprecedented extent.

The new points which the deputation elicited from him were that the Imperial aspect of the embargo will "no doubt" be fully discussed at the Imperial Conference this year; and that the problems arising out of disease and the effect of the importation of store cattle on the general agricultural interests of Great Britain are being enquired into. In the meantime, the Minister of Agriculture and his advisers continue to hold the opinion that the time is not opportune for the introduction of the change proposed.

* * *

Employment and Unemployment. A great deal has been heard about unemployment in Canada, and there is no doubt that in the large cities it is very extensive. But the statement made by the Hon. Gideon Robertson, the Dominion Minister of Labour, to the American Association for Labour Legislation is reassuring. In a review of the situation, Mr. Robertson said that during the summer of 1920 every man in Canada willing to work had employment. In October indications of serious contraction in business appeared; not until December, however, was there any substantial amount of unemployment in Canada. "To-day," he declares, "there is less than on the same date of 1913-1914."

The usefulness of the Government employment service scheme, conducted in conjunction with the Provincial Governments and municipalities, falls to be noticed. In the first fifteen months of their existence the 90 employment offices established in cities throughout the Dominion placed 600,000 persons in employment. The success of the arrangement under which a workman sent to employment over a hundred miles distant, travelled at reduced rates, is interesting. More than 30,000 men were placed in employment at distant points who could not have been provided with jobs within the territory served by the individual office; and in only 770 cases was it necessary to go outside Canada to fill employers' requirements, despite the fact that applications had been received for permission to import 5,000 skilled labourers by employers who could not obtain such help locally.

* * *

A Warning to Labour. Mr. Robertson's verdict on the present situation is certainly more satisfactory than is generally realised. And he is by no means pessimistic as to the outlook. There is, for instance, he says, sure to be a big demand for skilled and unskilled labour in the building trades if—and it is an "if" worth noting by Labour everywhere—it is not strangled by further increases in wage demands. Building cannot, Mr. Robertson declares, go on extensively if construction costs are to be further increased. So that employment prospects for 1921 depend greatly on the successful adjustment of wage costs.

A very pointed example of the force of Mr. Robertson's warning is given in some facts and figures made public by Mr. Osler Wade, the liquidator of the Dominion Shipbuilding Company, of Toronto. The company's records down to the end of July last show the costs of labour and material to have been as follows: —

1918.—Labour cost per ton, $40; material cost per ton, $76.
1919.—Labour cost per ton, $49; material cost per ton, $116.
1920.—Labour cost per ton, $61; material cost per ton, $95.
On the last hull laid down in 1920 labour cost per ton, $73; material cost per ton, $94.

Working at this high rate on a five-day week of 44 hours, the company was unable to fulfil a contract under which there was a penalty of $1,000 per day for the period of incompletion after a set day. It had to suspend business with $46,000 owing under this clause, and an unpaid wages bill of $106,000. The liquidator has only to point to these records to prove that Labour assisted in the wrecking of the company. He holds that the mistake that has been made is the failure of Labour leaders to face the facts and explain them to the individual man.

* * *

A Canadian Expert on the Telephone Trouble. Seldom has any proposal by a Government Department aroused so much hostility as that of Mr. Illingworth, the British Postmaster-General, to increase the telephone tariff. All the interests affected have denounced the new rates in the roundest terms, and have very properly demanded that they should receive the sanction of Parliament before becoming operative.

Some interesting comments on the general question are made by Mr. W. B. Brattle, formerly superintendent of the Saskatchewan Government telephones, who is now in England. Mr. Brattle has no doubt whatever that the telephone service can be made self-supporting; but, he remarks, "the more they fool around with this question in little bits, the worse will the position be finally." He advocates a thorough enquiry by a Royal Commission, composed of a business man and two practical men, appointed from the engineering and traffic sides of the telephone business. In giving an account of the methods by which the Saskatchewan telephone service had become self-supporting, cheaper and efficient, Mr. Brattle said that in the reorganisation the Provincial Government had stipulated that no part of the charges should fall on the taxes. The Saskatchewan rates are such as to make the British telephone user green with envy. Unlimited services are provided for the equivalent of £9 per annum for business subscribers and £5 12s. for residents; while for from £1 to £1 12s. the rural subscriber can talk to any subscriber in his exchange area.

* * *

Inter-Imperial Exchange. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce have passed a resolution asking the Government to call an Imperial Conference on the stabilisation of our inter-Empire exchanges by co-operation of the various Governments. No doubt the discussion of an Empire currency can be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming Imperial Conference, but unless much active work is done by the leaders of finance in order to prepare a definite plan for consideration by the various Premiers, it seems hopeless to expect any definite result.

At the present moment exchange with Canada and the United States is moving in favour of the Mother Country, and this may lead optimistic minds to envisage an early return to normal stability. There is no firm ground for

such optimism, and it is of urgent and vital importance that any sound and practical suggestion for stabilising exchange throughout the Empire should be most diligently explored by those most competent to do so. The fluctuations and uncertainties connected with exchange are greatly hindering emigration, trade and finance between the Mother Country and Canada, and if the wheels are moving in a favourable direction, it is surely of the utmost importance that concerted efforts should be made on both sides to encourage this movement, until the wheels come to rest at par.

* * *

Ontario's K.C.s. The change made by the Attorney-General for Ontario in the method of appointing King's Counsel is meeting with general approval in the Province. Hitherto the distinction has been very largely shorn of its honour because of the loose way in which it has been conferred. As the *Ottawa Journal* remarks: "Although distinction in the legal profession has sometimes been the reason for the bestowal of the title, more often it has been given as a mark of political favour. It has come to signify very little in respect of standing at the bar."

A highly desirable alteration is now to be made in the procedure. Applications and nominations for the honour will come before a Committee composed of the Chief Justices of Ontario and the Treasurer of the Law Society, and their recommendations will go to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Attorney-General. Legal standing will, of course, be the chief qualification, but public service and general reputation are also to be taken into consideration; so that, as our Ottawa contemporary says: "Henceforth the letters 'K.C.' should indicate marked success at the bar and good citizenship on the part of the lawyer entitled to use them."

—* *—

EX-SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN FOR OVERSEAS.

The total number of ex-Service applications dealt with by the Oversea Settlement Committee is 76,500, and the number of free passages approved up to the end of the year was 21,823, of which number 3,998 were in respect of ex-Service women. Of these, 6,215 men and 1,920 women were for Canada, 5,581 men and 1,073 women for Australia, 3,714 men and 407 women for New Zealand, and 1,368 men and 336 women for South Africa. Other destinations were as follows:—Newfoundland, 21; Rhodesia, 272; East Africa, 476; Central Africa, 50; West Africa, 7; India, 192; Egypt, 39; Hongkong, 12; Straits Settlement, 60; Gibraltar, 1; Barbados, 2; Borneo, 3; Bermuda, 4; Malta, 8; New Guinea, 1; Fiji, 3; Mauritius, 4; Guiana, 4; Falkland Islands, 4; Aden, 1; Palestine, 1; West Indies, 36.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Gibbons.—On December 30, at 120, East Roxborough Street, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gibbons—a daughter.

Hamilton.—On January 3, at Great Grove, Ottershaw, Surrey, to Col. and Mrs. A. Lorne Hamilton—a daughter.

Stoker.—On Christmas Day, at 692, Mountain Street, Montreal, the wife of Capt. T. T. McG. Stoker, M.C., of a son.

Turnbull.—At Toronto, on January 8, the wife of J. F. Turnbull—a son.

MARRIAGES.

Slater—Halcrow.—At Winnipeg, by the Rev. Dr. Laidlaw, Devon Court, on December 24, William Slater, Winnipeg, to Jean, only daughter of Mrs. J. Halcrow, Leith, Scotland.

Tudor-Hart—Richards.—On January 15, at St. Mary's, Eversley, Hants, by the Rev. M. Tanner, Percyval Tudor-Hart to Anne Hallowell Richards

Wilson—Duncan.—At St. Giles' Manse, Winnipeg, on December 29, by the Rev. W. A. Maclean, William Mair Wilson, fourth son of Thos. T. Wilson, of Ardenlea, Winnipeg, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late John M. Duncan, printer and publisher, and the late Mrs. Duncan, of St. Andrew's Cottage, Kilsyth.—Present address: Suite 3, Noble Court, Alfred Avenue, Winnipeg.

DEATHS.

Glover.—In Montreal, suddenly, on January 1, at her late residence, 29, Basset Street, Mary Ann Eaton, beloved wife of George Glover, and mother of Allan F. Glover, assistant manager, Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.

Wilkie.—At Columbia, South America, on December 19, the result of an accident, Capt. John Wilkie, 2, Wilson Avenue, Toronto, marine superintendent of the Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., and the International Petroleum Company, Toronto, second surviving son of the late Capt. Donald Wilkie, Glasgow.

Williams.—On January 11, at 119, Balmoral Avenue, Toronto, Arthur Robins Williams, fourth son of the late John Bickerton Williams, of Shrewsbury and Birmingham, in his 69th year.

Wilson.—At Portobello, on January 13, Lilias Grey Orr Weir, beloved wife of the late James Wilson, H.M. Civil Service, and daughter of the late Thomas Weir, W.S., Edinburgh.

SALE OF LIQUOR IN QUEBEC.

Premier Outlines Government Proposals.

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, delivered his first speech in the Provincial Legislature of Quebec on Thursday of last week in his capacity of Leader of the Liberal Government. He stated emphatically that the Quebec Government would not follow the lead of other Provinces regarding the adoption of prohibition legislation, and announced its determination to exercise immediate and absolute control over the sale of alcoholic liquors. He declared that abuses of the present provincial system, with the sale of liquors in the hands of a few importers and wholesalers who made enormous profits, were apparent everywhere, while everyone knew the general manner in which the law was violated, with inordinate profits to dealers. He said he considered that the fabulous amounts made by those licensed to deal in liquor constituted them a privileged class, or rather a class of profiteers, with the result that liquor was being retailed in many parts of the Province at excessive prices, while it was frequently of such a quality as seriously to endanger the health of those who drank it.

A Reasonable Regime.

The Premier said it was evident that the vast majority of the people of the Province of Quebec did not desire prohibitory legislation, therefore the Government considered it advisable to make it easy for the people to secure supplies of beer and wines of the necessary strength. While the Government itself would exercise immediate and absolute control over the sale of liquors, it desired to institute a reasonable régime, which would end the present system of encouraging abuses of the law, with the prevalence of hypocrisy, illegality, and fraud.

Probably the proposed liquor legislation of the Quebec Government will meet with considerable opposition (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The Liberal supporters of the Administration held a caucus meeting on Thursday, when there was general opposition to the proposal of the Government to undertake the liquor business with complete control both as importer and with its own retail shops. Over thirty supporters of the Government decided to oppose the project, as they desired that the Government should control importation while permitting a general sale by authorised vendors, under strict regulations, and with fixed prices from the Government to the vendors and from the vendors to the public.

Doctors' Prescriptions.

The proposed plans will end the present system in the Province of Quebec, whereby a small number of wholesale vendors in the past few years have made fortunes amounting to many millions of dollars. While prohibited, the retailing of liquor has continued almost openly throughout the Province. It will also end the farcical system of selling liquor on physicians' prescriptions. Under this, many doctors have been making $100 a day, selling prescriptions at a dollar apiece to anybody applying. Some kept a sack of prescriptions ready signed, with clerks selling them in blank and ready to fill in the brand of alcoholic medicine required by the patient.

Startling unofficial figures with regard to the traffic in liquor in the Province are reported (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). There is a 5 per cent. tax on every bottle of liquor sold by the vendors, but while the vendors report total sales to the amount of $1,500,000, reports from importers indicate that they have sold over $6,000,000 worth to vendors. It is also asserted that the total value of liquor imports into the Province is now nearly $75,000,000 a year, and that, while there are 2,000 physicians in the Province, tens of thousands of liquor prescriptions have been issued, chiefly by a few doctors, some of whom employ a rubber stamp and sell prescriptions wholesale.

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BIG RUSSIAN CONTRACTS.

The Canadian firm of Timber Operators and Contractors, in which Maj.-Gen. A. McDougall and Brig.-Gen. B. R. Hepburn, late of the Canadian Forestry Corps, are partners, have been awarded one of the biggest timber concessions in the world by the Soviet Government. Extensive lands have also been bought by the firm in Latvia. After £30,000 had been paid down, the Latvian Government stepped in and confiscated it, and it was only after prolonged negotiation that it reconsidered its action.

The firm has also, we understand, made a contract with the Soviet Government to sell 75,000,000 standards of Russian timber in the event of a trade agreement being concluded between the Allies and the Soviet Government.

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It is understood here (says the New York correspondent of the *Times*) that Great Britain is steadily paying off, in instalments of $5,000,000 monthly, the $150,000,000 borrowed from the Canadian banks during the war. A sum of $15,000,000 has already been paid, and with marked benefit to the Canadian exchange in New York, Great Britain apparently selling sterling here and with the proceeds buying Canadian funds.

A CANADIAN LETTER : FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Renewed Party Activity—Cabinet and Appointment of Minister at Washington.

MONTREAL, January 7.

PRIOR to starting the work of the Parliamentary Session in the latter part of February, the Prime Minister is spending some time in his home region of Manitoba, where he has been holding a number of meetings, both public and private. As a result of a group meeting an executive has been formed to direct the affairs of the National Liberal and Conservative organisation of Manitoba, with Mr. S. E. Richards, an old-time Liberal, as chairman. It was noted that the Hon. Robert Rogers did not attend any of Mr. Meighen's gatherings, and this fact, in conjunction with renewed activity on the part of the old Conservative Association, is taken as an indication of the intention of the latter party to proceed with their plans for the restoration of old party-line government.

The Hon. T. A. Crerar is actively engaged in organising the Farmers' Party, and the Liberal forces, under the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, are manifesting equal activity; so that the general atmosphere in the Western Province is one that foreshadows action and competition for office, and all of the parties are sure they will carry the day in the near future.

A decision on the question of sending a Minister to the United States is expected shortly at Ottawa. It is recognised that there is a cleavage of opinion on this matter within the Cabinet. Sir Robert Borden was ready to make the appointment, but the Meighen Administration has held it off for further consideration, using the U.S. elections as an excuse to " wait and see."

McGill's Late Principal.

The passing of Sir William Peterson was noted with sincere regret by his numerous friends in Montreal and throughout Canada, and expression will be given to that sense of loss by the holding of a memorial service on January 16 in the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, in which he was a worshipper. It is expected that the eulogy will be pronounced on that occasion by Professor John MacNaughton, formerly head of Classics at McGill, and now of Toronto University. Sir William Peterson (as the chief obituary notice in the Montreal Press asserted, one written by a journalist who had known him for many years) did not make friends too easily, and he was inclined to hold himself a little aloof; but as the years went by he made many personal friends, and such as he won, he gripped to him as with hooks of steel. Moreover, he entered into the modern sociological movement, and it is of interest to note that on the very day when the failure of his nervous system smote him in public, he had just come from a meeting of the Greek community, which he had addressed with vigour. Then he had insisted upon attending a meeting in a church which Harry Lauder was to address, and it was upon that platform that he was stricken.

The Canadian Navy.

As many vacancies as possible have been left in the new Canadian Fleet in order to accommodate young Canadian recruits, states Capt. Henry Adams, C.B.E., R.N., commander of the cruiser *Aurora*. In time he hopes to have all Canadian ratings, but at present comparatively few Canadians are sufficiently highly trained in gunnery; consequently it has been necessary to obtain the men from England. But with the exception of four, all the officers are Canadians. The regulations of the Canadian Fleet will be based on the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, with amendments to suit conditions in Canada, states Capt. Adams. Difference in pay for officers is very slight; but whereas a naval seaman in the British Navy gets 5s. 6d. and no clothing allowance, a Canadian receives $1.85 and uniform. The cruiser *Aurora*, with the destroyers *Patriot* and *Patrician* and the two submarines *H.C.* 14 and 15, will leave Halifax early in January for Trinidad, where they will meet the North Atlantic squadron for three weeks' gunnery and torpedo practice. Subsequently the fleet will visit various Canadian ports, passing through the Panama Canal to Esquimalt and returning to Quebec in June.

Quebec's Interests.

The City of Quebec is actively preparing to fight for the interests of its port at a forthcoming session of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The main question to be arbitrated and settled is whether Quebec is to be placed in the area of St. John, Halifax, Boston and other American points, or in that of Montreal, in establishing the freight rate of wheat and other commodities shipped from Western Canada to the Atlantic seaboard. It is asserted by Quebec citizens that their port is several hundred miles nearer the wheat belt than St. John and Halifax, and to class it in such area, when so close to Montreal, is a discriminating action calculated to divert Canada's Western export wheat to Europe through American ports.

The Burnhams in the Balkans.

The fate of the Canadian Relief Mission in the Balkans formed the subject of an address given at the Kiwanis Lunch Club in Montreal this week by Mr. Arthur Penny, editor of the *Quebec Chronicle*. This was the follow-up to a campaign which Mr. Penny has waged in his paper against the active propaganda of the Serbians through their consul in Montreal, an effort having been made to show that Colonel Burnham diverted his energies to politics instead of devoting them to the original purposes of his mission. Mr. Penny established the personal standing of Colonel Burnham, first of all as a medical man well known in Manitoba in former days, then as one who had done effective work during the war in the Balkans, where the Serbs decorated him, and he then went on to show that the reason why his mission has been driven out of Montenegro is that Colonel and Mrs. Burnham were horrified at the cruelties they saw practised by the Serbs, and so expressed themselves. Mr. Penny argued that if Canada has acquired nationhood, one of her first duties as a nation is to safeguard and guarantee protection for Canadian subjects wherever they may be found. It is more than likely that the matter will be brought up in the House of Commons in the forthcoming Session.

Nigerian Trade.

The possibilities of trade between Canada and the West Coast of Africa form the subject of a White Paper which has reached Canada from the Customs House, Lagos. It appears that before the war a small nucleus of trade, which in 1913 was worth £2,941, had been built up, but the war extinguished this; but in 1919 it had risen to £742 from £226 the previous year. The report lays emphasis on the need for regular steamship communication between the two countries if trade is to be developed. As to the commodities that Nigeria can take, it is stated that " there is already a large market for flour, fish, bread and biscuits, canned goods of all descriptions, peas, hardware and furniture." The category of goods imported by Nigeria also includes bags and sacks (gunny bags), brushes, builders' materials, drugs, coopers' stores, enamelware, furniture, hardware, cutlery, cheap jewellery, motors and engines, paints, provisions, textile goods, twine and cord, vehicles and yarn. It must be admitted, however, that the monthly steamship communication which has within the past year been inaugurated by the Elder, Dempster Company between Canada and the West Coast of Africa has not been as well patronised as had been anticipated, and the company have given a sort of hint that they will try it for a longer period before withdrawing from it.

Mr. W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Italy, who is at present in this country, is also insistent on the need for providing more steamship connection with Italy and with the Mediterranean generally. He seemed very optimistic as to results if Canada really made an effort to secure this trade.

Southern Alberta.

Reviewing conditions in Southern Alberta during the past year, especially in relation to wheat, cattle and irrigation plans, the President of the Board of Trade of Lethbridge (Mr. G. R. Marnoch) points out that while the 1920 grain crop of 25 million bushels was the third largest in the history of the area, it was the most expensive crop

ever produced. Farm labourers who formerly were paid $2.75 per day have been getting $7, and in addition the cost of board (borne by the farmer also) has been higher. Farm machinery has cost anything from 50 per cent. to over 100 per cent. more than pre-war prices, while steam coal (used in threshing) and freight have gone up. In regard to cattle, while there has been no material depletion in the numbers of sheep in that district, there has, said Mr. Marnoch, been depletion in the numbers of sheep carried on ranges and farms. This arose in the first instance from shortage of feed in the country in 1919, and the cattle that were carried over the winter of 1919-20 cost their owners heavy sums for feeding. Consequently the market for all livestock was so low and uncertain as to cause the sheep and cattle men serious concern. The success that has attended the growing of winter rye on many small acreages will undoubtedly lend an impetus to a great extension in this direction in 1921. The results from the rye crop that had been well put in in the fall of 1919 have been very encouraging. With regard to irrigation plans, Mr. Marnoch said all formalities in connection with the Lethbridge Northern irrigation district have been finally completed. Under this plan irrigation water will be brought from the all-Canadian Old Man River to 100,000 acres of land.

Madame Speaker.

"Madame Speaker!"—the phrase may possibly be introduced in British Columbia, for it is said that Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, who headed the polls in Vancouver by a heavy plurality at the recent Provincial elections, is to be tendered the Speakership of the B.C. Legislature. Other appointments which have been rumoured as possible in her case include the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Special Service Legislation. Owing to the delay occasioned by the time required for the recount of votes cast in the Provincial elections, an Order-in-Council has been passed at Victoria extending the time for the final return of the election writs from January 5 to January 19. According to a report from Vancouver, there will shortly be held there a convention of all the Independent Members of the new Provincial Legislature, at which also defeated Independent candidates will be invited to attend.

Labour on the Tariff.

The Tariff Commission received the views of officials of the Trades and Labour Congress recently, when a statement was presented which was understood to represent the views of 200,000 affiliated workers. The creation of a permanent Tariff Board was urged, and the opinion was expressed that an improvement in the standard of living in Canada would be impossible under Free Trade, unless the rest of the world adopted it. It was stated that Canadian workers admitted the need of protecting Canadian industries; but they were not satisfied as to its past application, believing that such protection had been misused more for the benefit of Capital than Labour.

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THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

The Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Farmers' Party, last week predicted a movement for the return of the railways to private ownership. It is officially denied, however (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), that preliminary conferences to this end have begun. The whole situation has become extremely difficult, and it is becoming evident that Government control has not solved the problem.

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TOUR OF EUROPEAN PORTS.

Mr. M. P. Fennell, secretary of the Montreal Harbour Commission, is on a tour of inspection of the principal ports in the United Kingdom with a view to looking into the development in equipment and mechanical facilities installed since 1914.

Mr. Fennell has already visited Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Havre. At the first-mentioned port, he informed a representative of *Canada*, grass is growing in many parts of the dock area. Rotterdam is doing an immense business, and Antwerp is very active, though German steamers avoid the port in fear of seizure pending further action by the Allies to enforce the Peace Treaty. Mr. Fennell considers that the facilities at the port of Havre are capable of being greatly improved.

Before returning to Montreal Mr. Fennell will address representatives of the shipping community in London.

CANADIAN CURLERS' VICTORIES.

Dr. Macnamara on His Birthplace.

The Canadian curling team, whose Scottish tour is proving highly successful, were entertained at luncheon by the Corporation of Edinburgh on Thursday of last week, under the presidency of Lord Provost Chesser.

The health of the visitors was proposed by Dr. Macnamara, and acknowledged by Judge Patterson.

Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P., who also spoke, said he first saw the light of day in the old Dominion on August 23, 1861, in Montreal, in a street which was now, he believed, a goods station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was the son of a man who had served in the Crimea, and who was then a sergeant of the old 47th, now known as the Loyal North Lancashires, a regiment which had held the title of Wolfe's Own, because it was in the arms of a soldier of the 47th on the Plains of Abraham that Wolfe died. He had in his possession a gold watch presented to his father as the sergeant-instructor of Capt. Grant's Company of Royals—they must have been the local regiment of the original Royal Scots, the first regiment of the line. Proceeding to pay "the most sincere and most admiring tribute to the imperishable gallantry of the Canadian soldiers," Dr. Macnamara said, thanks to the endurance and the gallantry of the sons of the Empire from the seven seas, the old flag was flying more serenely and more securely than ever. It was the latter-day covenant of the skies, assuring all who came under it for ever freedom and fairplay.

On Sunday the Canadian team visited Dirleton, where they attended divine service, and placed a wreath on the grave of the Rev. John Kerr, minister of Dirleton, who was a keen curler, and captained, in 1903, the first Scottish team which visited Canada.

On Tuesday of last week the Canadians beat West Fife by 71 shots; on Wednesday, Stirlingshire by 71 and Forth and Endrick by 82; on Thursday, the City of Edinburgh by 22; on Friday, Biggar by 9 and Lanarkshire by 24; on Saturday, Peeblesshire by 26; on Monday, Midlothian by 10 and East Lothian by 59.

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CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

Lord Lee Re-states His Views.

Lord Lee, of Fareham, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, replying last week to a deputation from the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress, said that in addition to referring the problems arising out of disease to a scientific committee, the question of the effect of the importation of store cattle on the general agricultural interests of this country was being referred, not only to the new Council of Agriculture for England, constituted under the Act of 1919, but also to the Agricultural Advisory Committee for England and Wales. Pending the official expression of the views of these responsible bodies, it was not desirable that the Minister should express any further opinion with regard to future policy; but at the present moment, and as at present advised, his view was that the time was not opportune for the introduction of the legislation that would be necessary to secure the end which the deputation had in view.

The Agriculture Advisory Committee of England and Wales, which is a statutory and authoritative body appointed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919, to advise the Minister with respect to all matters and questions submitted to them in relation to the exercise by the Minister of any of his powers or duties, has unanimously passed a resolution supporting the Minister in his present policy, and urging that "no alteration should be made in the existing legislation which prohibits the importation of live animals into this country except for slaughter at the ports."

The National Executive of the Irish Farmers' Union, at a meeting in Dublin last week, passed a resolution protesting against the proposal to remove the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle into the British market. It was decided to seek the co-operation of the Royal Dublin Society and to get into touch with the British Breeders' Association and the Royal Agricultural Society.

The Lord Mayor has fixed Wednesday, March 9, at 11 a.m., as the date for the national conference at the Guildhall on the subject of the removal of the embargo on the importation of Canadian store cattle.

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NECESSITY OF NATIONAL THRIFT.

Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, speaking at Brockville, urged the necessity of national thrift. "You cannot go on buying more than you sell," he said, "unless you can borrow enough to cover the margin of your extravagance." Borrowing from the United States, he urged, would only add to the existing exchange burden. He advised (says a *Morning Post* cablegram) buying less from the United States, and said: "If you cannot make your goods here, go to the London market and help Canada and the Empire. Anything that helps the Mother Country helps Canada."

THE SPIRIT OF CANADA.—II.

By ELLIS T. POWELL, D.Sc., LL.B.

A Paper read at a Meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on Tuesday, January 11, 1921—Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E., in the Chair.

IN this connection every penetrating observer of Canada must be delighted to see how thoroughly alive she is to the wholesome effect of expanse, roominess, and even vastness upon the human creature. I do not mean the expanse of loneliness, which is quite another thing. What I have in mind is the effort to expel altogether that sense of being cramped and stifled which oppresses us so much in the cities of Europe, most of them planned, like inner London, in mediæval times, and still suffering from overbuilding and overcrowding. This error has been, to some extent, perpetuated in what are relatively the senior Canadian cities, such as St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, at least in the older sections of them. In the newer parts the gospel of expanse has begun to be accepted and adopted. But when one goes west, where cities are being modelled upon the ideals that have grown up in the last twenty years, the fruit of the new spirit becomes much more apparent. In Winnipeg, for instance, the lapse of a few years has carried the civic ideal all the way from squalor to magnificent distances. Forty or fifty years ago, so I have been told, Main Street was paved only by a single plank, with an ocean of mud on either side. A belated citizen, proceeding home in the dark, and carrying some considerable

CANADA HAS RESCUED THE BUFFALO FROM EXTINCTION

cargo in the shape of whisky, missed the causeway, and was engulfed in the mud. His yells brought the solitary policeman of the place.

"Can't you keep on the —— pavement?" enquired that functionary.

"D'ye think I'm a blarsted tight-rope walker?" was the indignant reply.

In place of the single plank, Winnipeg to-day has boulevards which are models for European imitation. At each side is a wide causeway for pedestrians. Then, adjacent to this, and each side, is a wide road for wheeled traffic. In the centre is a special space for the trams, one line each way, with a patch of shaded greensward on each side of the rails making a shady path all down the middle of the street.

Again, at Regina, the Legislative Buildings are set so as to look out upon vast expanses of green turf and glistening water. Still farther west, there is the same resolve to avoid being shut in, the same effort to retain the ennobling influence of large and wide vistas. There the effort is not directed to wide streets and open spaces within the municipal area. It goes on to the preservation of enormous tracts of country, running to hundreds of square miles, in their primeval beauty, so that for all time to come the Canadian of the future may see the land as it was when his forefathers first began to make it into a thriving Empire.

The effect of these devices is palpable on the Western character, which is something quite different from the temperament of the East. There is a romance, a daring, an independence, an unconventionality in the West which is most wonderfully grateful to the European visitor; in fact, it places him under a spell from which he never again entirely escapes. No allusion to this factor of Canadian social policy would be complete if it omitted mention of its extension to the animals. Canada has rescued the buffalo and the beaver from extinction; but for the enlightened policy of the last few years they would have joined the dodo and the bustard in the list of prehistoric creatures. As it is, Jasper Park, in the Rocky Mountains, is teeming with wild animals, preserved in their natural fastnesses, and breeding under conditions all but indistinguishable from those in which Nature placed them. The superintendent of Jasper Park showed me a bend in one of the principal trails. It was originally bent of deliberate purpose to avoid a partridge sitting on her nest, but has deflected the course of the trail for all time. I am romantic enough to admire a policy which, in an age in many respects so hard and materialistic, can divert a roadway in order that the maternal instinct of a simple winged creature may run its course undismayed and undisturbed.

Where Does the West Begin?

This eulogy of the West may lead to the question—"Where does the West begin?" Is it at Toronto, whence the Canadian Pacific plunges northwards into the wild country around Lake Superior? Or is it at the head of the Great Lakes themselves, at Port Arthur and Fort William, two cities ultimately destined to be one? Or is Winnipeg the gateway of the real West? Well, Canadians themselves wisely refrain from any attempt at a geographical definition. They reply to the question in some very beautiful lines:—

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the sun's a little brighter,
Where the snow that falls is a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the sky's a trifle bluer,
Out where the friendship's a little truer,
Out where everything is newer—
That's where the West begins

Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the West is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching,
Where there's more of giving and less of taking—
That's where the West begins.

Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins.

If that is correct (and I am sure it is), then I must put my own conclusion into the shape of a geographical paradox, and say that the West begins at Sydney, in Cape Breton Island, which is the extreme easterly point of Canada. If the West begins with the blue skies, and the fresh breezes, and the overwhelming welcome, and the formation of unforgettable friendships, why, then, we of the Imperial Press Conference found that Canada was *all* West.*

American Capital in Canada.

It would be futile to blink the fact that American capital is everywhere in Canada. Moreover, American capital does not come in only to reinforce Canadian enterprise. If it stopped at that the phenomenon would be rather welcome than disquieting. What American capital seeks (and in nine cases out of ten what it gets) is the control of the enterprise in which it is interested. In that case the business remains domiciled in Canada. It bears a Canadian name, looks like a native product, and enjoys all the advantages conferred by the thoroughness of its British disguise; while all the time its central control is American to the core, it is inspired by American ideals, and disseminates American sentiment. The Canadians do not like it. In fact, they bitterly resent the blind strategy of economic forces, for which they are in no way responsible, but which drive them into the open arms of the United States. Capital they must have. Even in normal circumstances Great Britain does not (and, perhaps, cannot) send adequate supplies for a Dominion expanding at the rate of Canada. But just now there is the additional handicap of the exchange. A leading man in the West, who had introduced large sums of English money into Canada, put the facts very vividly. A sound 8 per cent. proposition, he argued, might attract £50,000 of English money; and if that were the whole of the facts of the position, the financing of Canada from Great Britain would not be a difficult matter;

*See centre double-page.

but it would, at the time when he spoke, have required over £60,000 of British money to place £50,000 in Canada; and while 8 per cent. on £50,000 might be attractive enough, the same return, spread over £60,000, and subject to British income-tax, would wear a rather attenuated appearance. As the exchange improves, the flow of capital to Canada will undoubtedly be augmented and accelerated. But till that time comes the factor of American influence will go on growing, and it is not a pleasant element of the situation.

"Cooked" News.

I do not want to be misunderstood. I am not going to say one word against the great American republic, or to criticise its methods or policy in any shape or form. I will go further, and say that I doubt if the great majority of Americans have the smallest sympathy with the malignant anti-British policy which a minority so zealously foments. Every time that an Englishman gives his wife a black eye (and they will do it occasionally), every time that half-a-dozen crazy tipplers have to be dispersed by the police, the affair is magnified by the "yellow" propagandists into the presage of a bloody revolution in Great Britain. Thousands of Canadians who have never seen the Motherland believe these tales, because American newspapers and magazines are the staple of their literature. When I was in Canada I was actually asked by a Canadian whether he might safely send his daughter to an English school or whether, owing to the revolutionary conditions, she would be exposed to insult and outrage! When that sort of thing exists, one may be profoundly thankful for the exuberant Canadian loyalty which shows itself in a hundred different ways, and yet one may fear the attrition of insidious German-Americanism, the insidious and ceaseless dripping of the water that wears away the stone at last. If Canada retains her loyalty and her independence, she will not only come to be the strongest bulwark of Empire, but before the end of the present century she will dominate the North American Continent. But if she is soaked with American money, and bluffed by "cooked" news of British happenings, conveyed to her through American channels, she will sink to the same parochiality of outlook as the United States, and lose the "vision" which at present she possesses and exercises to the full. The contrast between the Imperialist Canada of 1921, with her eyes wide open to her splendid destiny, and a Canada which had become a mere appanage of the United States, is so appalling that we must spare no effort to prevent the magnificent phenomenon of to-day from degenerating into something which would be too lamentable for contemplation by anybody who accepted the principles which this Institute exists to maintain and propagate.

Imperial Propaganda.

I am delighted to be able to proceed to a reassuring announcement. On our way home from the Imperial Press Conference, your Chairman and myself had more than one anxious talk on this very matter. Well, another delegate to the conference—Sir Roderick Jones, the Chairman and Managing Director of Reuter's News Agency—had not only discerned the trouble, but was at work preparing the remedy. It was destined to take the shape of an all-British news service, working entirely under British auspices and British inspiration. There will be no American element at all, so that the service will be entirely free from American "colour" and American influence. It will be supplied to every daily newspaper in Canada without exception, with the result that the real facts about the Empire will find their way into every journal in the entire Dominion. No less than 60,000 words per month will be cabled, so that you can judge what a magnificent instrument of Imperial propaganda is to be brought into being. I say "propaganda." It is true that there will be no definite attempt at anything of the kind; but you and I know that the best of all Imperial propaganda consists of the truth about the Empire, and what its sons are doing the wide world over. That is the propaganda with which you have been concerned in this Institute for over half a century, and with what magnificent results! I am not in the secrets of the new news service, but I believe that its authors could have made it much more profitable to themselves if they had syndicated it to a selected few of the principal papers of the Dominion, instead of supplying it unreservedly to all. But they were "out" for the Empire first, and consequently the service will be open to every Dominion daily newspaper, no matter how modest its status may be. It is a great achievement, upon which Sir Roderick Jones and his co-workers deserve the heartiest congratulations of every man and woman who wants to see the rivets of the Empire tightened, so that neither time nor circumstance shall ever loosen them.

The Prince of Wales.

This can be said with the greater emphasis in the light of the most gratifying of all manifestations of the Spirit of Canada—the one which I have left to the last. I knew that Canada was loyal to the core. The war had proved that, though the proof was superfluous to most of us. But I confess I was all but taken off my feet by the abounding evidences of a loyalty and a devotion which surpassed all my expectations. At a fairly early stage in our journey, I was one of the speakers who responded for the Imperial Press delegation at the civic banquet at Toronto—your distinguished chairman being another. Quite incidentally, in the course of my speech, I mentioned the name of the Prince of Wales. I say "incidentally," because his Royal Highness was not the direct subject of my observations. But the mere allusion was enough to start a blaze. I was pulled up by an outburst of enthusiastic and irrepressible applause. I had to wait till it was over. The mere name, without any eulogy, had been like a spark applied to tinder. Of course I know, and you know, that the Prince of Wales conquers all hearts whithersoever he goes. But there was more in that Toronto outburst than admiration springing from the spell of a charming personality. To put it briefly. Toronto wanted to demonstrate the orientation of its heart, both with regard to the Prince personally, and in his responsible capacity as the heir-apparent to the Throne of this Empire.

An Amazing Phenomenon.

So much was evident; but it was soon made clearer still. I had made brief allusion to the mystic and spiritual aspects of the Kingship, upon which I had the privilege of addressing the Institute only a short time ago. When the function closed I was surrounded by Canadians who insisted that I must tell them more about these absorbing subjects. The end of it was

ONE OF TORONTO'S MEMORIES OF THE PRINCE OF WALES
C.P.R. Photograph.

a promise to address the Empire Club of Toronto on my way back from the West, if circumstances permitted. Happily, I was able to honour the engagement, and all Toronto's leading business men assembled at lunch, not to hear an address on commerce or finance (which might have put money in their pockets), but to listen, with rapt attention, to an elucidation of the higher aspects of the Empire, as they are now beginning to loom large and radiant on the scientific horizon. It was the same everywhere. At Kamloops, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, late in the evening, I addressed a crowded gathering on the first floor of a large public pavilion. The sides were open to the air, and on the greensward below the citizens of Kamloops had assembled in the shape of a huge overflow meeting. I was asked by the Mayor to address both meetings at once, which I managed to do; and here again was the same enthusiasm, the same thirst for knowledge of the highest Imperial aspirations, the same devotion to Greater Britain as a sacred and indivisible entity, the same "vision"—without which we must ultimately perish as a world power, be our material resources never so gigantic.

It is an amazing phenomenon. I do not envy the citizen of the British Empire who can see it, and understand its deeper meaning, without simultaneously experiencing a sense of profound gratitude to the Unseen Strategist of the Universe, Who has brought this state of things to pass at the most critical era in human history. Nor do I believe that a man of wholesome instincts can become alive to the real significance of the facts without a thrill of pride at the realisation that he enjoys a common Imperial citizenship, and shares a common Imperial devotion with the children of the Maple Leaf. And if the observer be a Fellow or Associate of this Institute, he will possess a third inspiration for a buoyant thankfulness, in the fact that the Institute itself has played no minor and undistinguished part in fomenting and propagating the spirit which has fructified into the Dominion of to-day. It is no idle affirmation that we should share Canadian pride, even as

(*Continued on page* 107.)

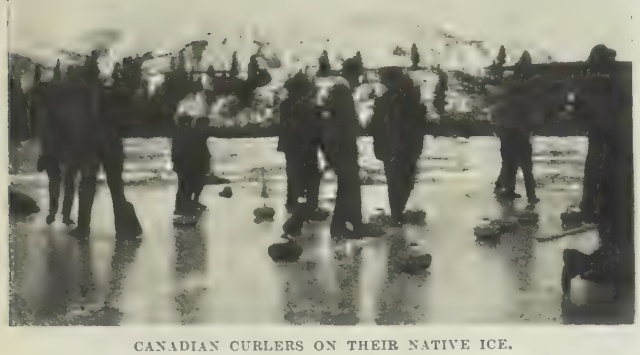
WINTER SPORTS IN CANADA.

Joys of the Season of Snow and Ice in East and West.

THE snow! As soon as the first snow is on the ground out come the children's sledges, and the joys of the winter sports begin. Is there a child in Canada that does not possess a little bob sleigh? If there is, it is as rare as the European girl without a doll, for the glorious joys of sleighing are within everyone's reach, instead of being, as in England, only the privilege of the wealthy who can afford a few weeks' winter holiday in the costly resorts of Switzerland or the Austrian Tyrol.

Fur coats for winter sports? Of course not. Warm stockings and boots, thick trousers or skirts, with a woollen jersey or sweater, is all you ever wish to wear, for you need the the freedom of your limbs; besides, nothing keeps you warmer than the winter sports, which put such marvellous colour into your cheeks and such a light into your eyes. Who can describe the beauties of the Canadian winter sports, when the intoxicating, exhilarating, crisp, dry atmosphere makes everyone feel buoyant with life and energy!

A morning walk on Mount Royal at Montreal is an object lesson for the stay-at-home, shivering Englishman or woman who looks with a terrified eye at the word "Canada," which seems to mean to them not the great country of independence and wealth which it is, but a large expanse of frozen land



CANADIAN CURLERS ON THEIR NATIVE ICE.

where people live in snow huts half of the year! One feels inclined to repeat the words of a great writer: "Fools they are; let them remain so. Canada is good enough for the Americans; why should you try and give them wisdom?" If by a magic wand someone could transport those same timid people to the top of the Mountain in Montreal on any morning of the winter, the sight that would meet their eyes would for ever dispel the erroneous idea which, like some superstitious story of the mediæval ages, still clings to the idea of the Canadian winter.

On every side children, grown-ups, youths are laughing, playing, skating and snow-balling to their heart's content. In the delightful sunshine we get into the bob sleigh, stiffen our body, pushing hard against the bar with our feet, and gripping the side-rail for all we are worth! We are pushed down the incline, and. . . . gee whiz! . . . we are right at the bottom, sliding delightfully, holding our breath in expectation of we know not what, except the hearty laugh that welcomes us at the end of the slide. Quickly we run up to the top again as fast as we can to renew the joy of those few instants in which one experiences a thrill of pleasure which nothing else can equal.

A Snow-Shoe Race.

Tired at last, we turn to watch a snow-shoe race. Here is another delightful sport—a relic of olden times when the great railways had not yet opened the country and made every corner of it accessible to the traveller. Snow-shoes were the ingenious invention of the Indians who, tramping about for hundreds of miles, trapping and hunting the furry animals for the trading market, needed something to keep them up on the deep snow in which their trapping was done. Resembling very much an elongated, wide tennis racquet, the cat-gut being similarly woven across the frame, the snow-shoe is fitted with straps that hold the feet in position right in the centre of the woven gut, and prevent one from sinking in the soft, white snow.

To-day snow-shoes are sold only in the curiosity shops, or for the snow-shoe clubs, which still keep up the fun and sport of the thing, by means of competitions and races which last during the whole winter, greatly to the delight of those who worship at the shrine of the snow-shoe god. Quaintly dressed in blanket costumes (or, I should say, in big tunics made of real bed blankets of thick white flannel, with red or blue stripes, leggings and sugar-loaf bonnets to match), the members of the snow-shoe clubs look exactly like some extraordinary picture out of a child's fairy-tale book. They run and skim on the top of the snow, lightly and gracefully, hardly seeming to touch the ground, and appearing to the European eye as a very picturesque and amusing sort of sportsman.

Coming down from Mount Royal, the delightful sleigh which drives us swiftly on the even surface stops half-way, and we are able to try the joys of ski-ing—another of those wonderful thrills, a "suspended-in-mid-air experience" which requires nothing more than skill and nerve. When once these two necessary qualifications have been acquired we have really a sport fit for the gods. No wonder the wealthy people flock from all parts to where they can enjoy these pleasures! Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa in the winter are the Meccas of New York, Chicago and American tourists from other parts who have been quick to realise the health-giving power of these open-air sports.

Toronto offers a wide field for winter pleasure, the bay being the ice-yachting ground for that part of the country. Wonderful and most interesting games and contests take place between ice-yachts and motor cycles on the even surface of the frozen bay. Skating in its most elaborate forms, night torchlight scenes worthy of any gorgeous pantomime display, take place during the winter months, and great competitions and racing matches also take place before immense crowds, who willingly stand for hours on the ice to witness the finish of some interesting contest.

Curling and Ice-Hockey.

Last, but by no means least, are the great matches of curling and ice-hockey. The enthusiasm of the devotees of these two forms of sport surpass in my mind anything I have ever seen in my wanderings round the world. I have seen the Spanish crowds, wild with delight at the blood-thirsty bull fight, when the women, frantic with excitement, throw into the arena their handkerchiefs, fans, purses and jewels to the favourite toreador; but I have never before witnessed the amazing sight of what we are accustomed to call the self-possessed, calm, phlegmatic Englishman or woman going absolutely frantic at the sight of a little ball which rolls to the right or the left of the goalkeeper in an ice-hockey match! The skill of the players is truly marvellous as they skate on the ice as swiftly as the eye can follow them, hockey-stick in hand, twisting and turning at most extraordinary angles, never falling, yet stopping short at the given moment, and I must admit quite warranting the extraordinary enthusiasm of the crowd which comes in thousands from unbelievable distances to witness a good game.

The curlers, perhaps a quieter set of sportsmen, are nevertheless as enthusiastic as the others, and from morning to night and pretty well from night to morning the game goes on all the time, men or women's clubs taking it in turn to have their matches or practice regardless of weather so long as it is cold enough for the ice to remain dry.

Plenty of other enjoyable forms of winter sport exist throughout the Dominion, more or less the same except that different Provinces have their different customs, and the nature of the soil influencing the favour of one sport more than the others. The Rockies, with their magnificent panorama range of mountains, form without doubt the most splendid setting that could be dreamed of for winter sports. The time is near at hand when Banff, Laggan, Field, Mount Robson, Mount Brown, etc., will become the winter pleasure grounds of the world.

J.

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BANFF'S WINTER CARNIVAL.

The annual Carnival, to be held at Banff, amidst the glories of the Canadian Pacific Rockies, is now close at hand. Banff is ideally situated for winter sports, and this season the dates have been fixed from January 29 to February 5 inclusive. The Secretary writes that the programme is to be considerably extended. He says:—

"Our ski hill has now been completed in accordance with the suggestions made by the world's champion, Anders Haugen, of Brooten, Minn., and we are confident that a new world's record will be established on our hill this Carnival.

We have decided to offer a substantial cash prize to the man who can beat the present world's record, and to supplement this cash prize with a further prize of $10 for every foot or portion of a foot by which the record is broken on our hill. We will also follow the same principle in connection with the amateur championship, only in that case the inducement or reward will be in the shape of an especially attractive prize. We have at the present time four different jumps, so that we will be in a position to stage competitions in all classes of this very spectacular and hair-raising sport.

"We expect that ladies' hockey will be a very important factor in our sports this season. We have already been advised that the ladies of Vancouver, under the leadership of Mr. Frank Patrick, of professional hockey fame, expect to compete. The Regents, the champions of Western Canada, of Calgary; the Patricias, also of Calgary; a team from Edmonton; a team from Vulcan, Alberta; and perhaps teams from Winnipeg and Ottawa—are all expected to be on hand and compete with Vancouver and Ottawa for the championship of Canada. A very elaborate trophy, together with ten very attractive and costly prizes, will in all probability be announced a little later in connection with the event.

"An ice palace will be constructed on a basis far more extensive than anything heretofore attempted, and the resident engineer of the Dominion Government is now at work preparing the plans for it. We expect this palace, when illuminated, will be a sight that will long live in the memories of those fortunate enough to visit us and see it. The palace will be stormed at different times during the Carnival by representatives of all the different sports indulged in, and it is expected that the fireworks display on these occasions will be most interesting.

"Special attention will again be given to art and fancy skating, and competition in these items on our programme promises to be very interesting. The Connaught Skating Club, of Vancouver, with a membership of almost three hundred, has written saying that the club will be well represented, and if we could be assured of some entries from Eastern Canada and the States, together with the assured entries we have from Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon, this feature of our programme would be one of the biggest events ever attempted in Canada.

"Application will be made to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada to have all these contests representative of the Canadian championships."

(Other photographs appear on our front page.)

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FRENCH-CANADIANS' PRIDE IN THE EMPIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General, while the guest of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, paid an official visit to the Provincial Legislature. The Duke was welcomed by the Premier, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, and by Mr. Arthur Sauvé, the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Taschereau declared:—"We are proud of living under British institutions. We contributed to form Confederation, of which we still remain one of the strongest elements. We continue our allegiance to the King with constant fidelity and guarantee to the British Crown the maintenance of all its rights and privileges." Mr. Taschereau went on to declare that the spirit and outlook of Quebec was expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was the elect of the two great races. The sentiment which animated the whole population of Quebec was stated in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's words:—"Pride in local autonomy, pride in legislative independence, and pride in the Empire of which we form a part."

In reply (says a *Times* cablegram) the Duke of Devonshire paid a tribute to the former Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, emphasised the position of Quebec in the Confederation, and urged that Canada should fully recognise her responsibilities as a partner in the League of Nations and one of the sister nations of the Empire.

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LONDON HOSTEL FOR EMIGRANTS.

An overseas hostel was inaugurated last week by the Red Triangle Hospitality League of the Y.M.C.A., for the purpose of meeting emigrants arriving in London or sailing from Tilbury for the Dominions, at 289-291, Pentonville Road. The hostel, which is close to King's Cross, provides sleeping accommodation for 30 people, besides serving as a reception and clearing-house, open day and night, for all emigrants arriving in London. Representatives of the League will meet trains and steamers, and voluntary lady workers from overseas will be in charge of the musical and social programme at the hostel.

Your Old Clothes Urgently Needed for Canadian Ex-Service Men.

THE Secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association in Great Britain will be most grateful for gifts of men's second hand or cast-off clothing, suits, overcoats, boots, etc., for distribution among Canadian ex-soldiers who are out of work. Kindly write the Secretary, G. W. V. A., Trinity Church Hall, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. and collection will be arranged.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Gage and Col. H. F. McLeod, M.P.

Sir William James Gage, who died at Toronto last week, in his 72nd year, founded the firm of W. J. Gage & Co., Ltd., publishers. He was an ex-President of the Toronto Board of Trade, a delegate to the British Imperial Council of Commerce in 1911, and a public-spirited citizen notable for his philanthropic work. He was the founder and President of the National Sanatorium Association, controlling the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium and Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, near Gravenhurst, Ontario, also the Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children, established in 1912, and he promoted the King Edward Memorial Fund of $1,000,000 for consumptives. His many gifts on behalf of public charitable work included a joint contribution from his wife and himself of $100,000 for the establishment of the Ina Grafton Homes for the benefit of widows and children of Canadian soldiers. He also presented a public park to the town of Brampton. Sir William, who was knighted in 1918, married Ina, daughter of Mr. David Burnside.

Col. Harry F. McLeod, M.P., who died at Fredericton, N.B., on January 7, in his 50th year, was Solicitor-General and afterwards Provincial Secretary in the New Brunswick Cabinet. He was elected M.P. for York-Sunbury in 1911 and 1917. During the war he was O.C. of the 12th Res. Bn. His widow is a daughter of Mr. W. Mersereau, formerly Mayor of Fredericton.

Other Deaths.

At Halifax.—On January 1, in a motor collision with a train, Capt. James Adams, of the cable s.s. *Lord Kelvin*, and Mr. James Terrell, K.C. At Glace Bay, N.S.—Mr. Ronald MacDonald (51), Provincial Inspector. At St. John, N.B.—Mr. John L. Walters (50), of the C.P.O.S.

At Montreal.—Mr. James Bryce (75), for many years vice-president and manager of the Canadian Express Co.; Mr. D. J. Dickson (63), secretary of James Wilson Co., Ltd.; Mrs. John Edgar; Mrs. George Glover, mother of Mr. Allan F. Glover, assistant manager, Royal Insurance Co.; Mr. J. C. Swinburne (70); Mr. Henry A. Harvey, for many years connected with the Bank of British North America; Mr. Bernard Tansey (86), who came to Montreal from Roscommon in 1847, and had been prominently associated with the growth of the city; Mrs. R. L. Ritchie, wife of the local manager of the Royal Bank of Canada; Mr. George T. Maley (83), father of Mrs. Grant Hall, wife of the Vice-President of the C.P.R.; Mr. Alexander St. Pierre, of the City Law Department.

At Three Rivers, P.Q.—Mr. Ludger Colin (81), Provincial Solicitor.

At Ottawa.—Mr. L. C. Pereira (69), Secretary of the Department of the Interior, a native of Somersetshire, and formerly champion figure skater of Canada; Mr. William Fitzgerald (75), formerly Dominion Superintendent of Insurance.

At Toronto.—Mr. George R. Ellis, son of the late Mr. W. H. Ellis, M.P. At Brantford.—Mr. R. T. Slaght, County Crown Attorney for 20 years. At Sarnia.—Mr. J. B. Woodhall, County Treasurer. At Owen Sound.—Mr. James C. Kennedy, C.E. (68).

At Winnipeg.—Mr. S. H. Trotter (70), the oldest Orangeman in the city. At Virden.—Mr. Duncan McDonald (65), who came to St. Boniface from the Isle of Skye in 1879. At Brandon.—Mr. Robert Hugh O'Hara (67), ex-Alderman.

Col. James Colebrooke Carter, who died in England recently at the age of 76, was the eldest son of the late Sir James Carter, Chief Justice of New Brunswick.

The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Reardon (73) died at Placentia, Newfoundland, on December 24.

Funerals.

At the funeral of Dr. John Beattie Crozier, at Kensal Green Protestant Cemetery, on Thursday of last week, the chief mourners were Miss Gladys Crozier (daughter), Col. W. Stratton, Mr. Miller Hallett, and Mr. G. Miller Hallett (cousins). Others present were Col. Sir Francis and Lady Younghusband, Dr. John Williams, Mr. J. C. Matthews, Mr. G. P. Gooch, Mr. George Raindle (representing Mr. Percy Anderson), Mr. and Mrs. James Muirhead, Mrs. William Maas, Mrs. Leonard Messel, Mr. Oliver Messel, Miss Beatrice Harraden, and Mrs. Robb, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Whalley-Kelly (son-in-law and daughter).

The cremation of the body of Mr. R. J. B. Howard, F.R.C.S., took place at Golder's Green on Thursday of last week, and the ashes were placed in the family vault at Highgate Cemetery on the following day. At the funeral service at St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street, the family mourners were Lady Strathcona, Capt. the Hon. Donald Howard, Capt. the Hon. Arthur Howard, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. James Kitson. Among the congregation were the Dowager Lady Congleton, Sir George and Lady Perley, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Lady Mount Stephen, Lady Macmaster, Lady Osler, and Major Peterson.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire held a juvenile dance, fancy dress, on January 4.

* *

On January 8 the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire held their first skating party of the season.

* *

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, will take the chair at a dinner at the Hotel Cecil, on the 29th inst., to Mr. James Wright, in celebration of his forty-two years' service with the London & North-Western Railway.

* *

Sir George Perley was present at the Rhodes Lecture on "The Constitution of the United States," given by the American Ambassador (Mr. J. W. Davis) at University College, London, on Monday.

* *

Mr. Joseph E. Michaud, M.L.A. for Madawaska, N.B., has been appointed a Minister without Portfolio in the Provincial Cabinet of New Brunswick, of which the Hon. W. E. Foster is Premier.

* *

Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin and Mr. and Mrs. James S. Brierley and the Misses Brierley, of Montreal, arrived at Gibraltar on Monday by the R.M.S. *Cretic, en route* to Naples.

* *

The directors have appointed Mr. H. Deer, who has been assistant-secretary since 1901, to succeed the late Mr. H. H. Norman as secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada.

* *

The Rev. T. Hunter Boyd represented the Presbyterian Church in Canada at the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Whyte in Edinburgh last week.

* *

Mr. James Arthur, one of the Arbitration Committee of three appointed by the International Claims Commission at its convention at Brussels, is a Winnipeg man, who was in the Claims Department of the Canadian Northern Railway before enlisting for overseas service.

* *

Mr. C. V. Corless, director and manager of the Mond Nickel Co., Coniston, Ont., is in London.

* *

Col. Grasett, M.C., and Mrs. Grasett, of Toronto, are staying at the Golf Hotel, Hyères.

* *

Mrs. Fairweather, formerly of Toronto, and her daughter, Mrs. Henderson, are staying at the Royal Hotel, Monte Carlo.

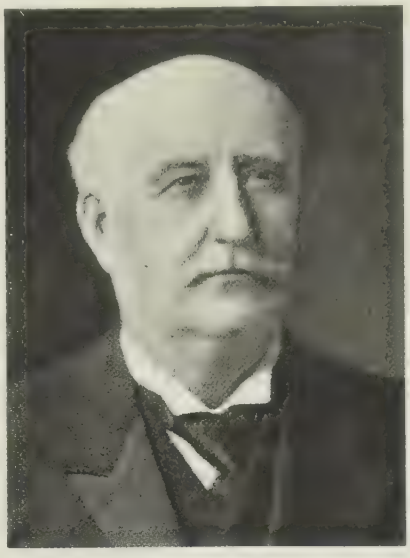
* *

Major E. G. M. Capes, of Montreal, is expected in London *en route* to the Riviera.

* *

To-morrow is the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Meighen, Ottawa, father and mother of the Prime Minister of Canada, who are respectively 74 and 71 years of age. They have six children—three daughters and three sons—and twelve grandchildren—six girls and six boys.

The following Canadian officers have been nominated to attend the Staff College course at Camberley:—Senior Division (for one year):—Brig.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Lt.-Col. C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., both of the Royal Canadian Artillery. Junior Division (for two years):—Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. H. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O.,



THE LATE SIR W. J. GAGE.

M.C., Royal Canadian Engineers, and Capt. H. T. Cock, M.C., Royal Canadian Regiment.

* *

Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, who has been in France with Mme. Pelletier and Miss Boivin, has returned to London.

* *

Mr. R. M. Wolvin and Mr. D. H. McDougall left for Montreal *viâ* New York by the R.M.S. *Carmania* last Saturday.

* *

Lady Drummond, of Montreal, is spending a short time in Ottawa as the guest of her brother, Mr. A. G. Parker, and Mrs. Parker.

* *

Major Bell, assistant director of the Department of Soldiers' Re-establishment in Halifax, has been transferred to British Columbia with headquarters in Vancouver.

* *

Sir Robert Falconer is to represent Toronto University at the second Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Oxford in July. The Chairmen of the Congress on the first day will be Earl Curzon and Mr. Balfour; on the second, Viscount Haldane and the Marquess of Crewe; on the third, Lord Balfour of Burleigh and the Earl of Shaftesbury; on the fourth, Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Kenyon.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Captain the Earl of Dalkeith, Grenadier Guards (formerly A.D.C. to the Duke of Devonshire), eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Miss V. E. M. Lascelles (Mollie), eldest daughter of the late Major W. F. Lascelles, Scots Guards, and Lady Sybil Lascelles.

* *

The bridesmaids and attendants at the wedding of Miss Cook and the Earl of Minto at Montreal on Wednesday were: Miss Dorothy Cook, maid of honour, sister of the bride; Miss Sarah Cook and Miss Audrey Cook, sisters of the bride; Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lady Margaret Scott, the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, Miss Sheila McEachren, and Miss Audrey Beardmore, bridesmaids. Masters Gerald, Mark, Desmond, and Charles Farrell were the four pages of honour. Captain Oswald Balfour, Military Secretary to the Governor-General was groomsman, and Mr. Alec Paterson, Mr. Hartland Paterson, Mr. Stuart MacTier, and Cadet Herbert Cook, brother of the bride, were the ushers.

* *

Mr. J. H. Ross, of Montreal, announces the engagement of his youngest daughter, Barbara Elizabeth, to Captain Victor Curle, of the Indian Army, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Curle, Leamington Spa, England.

* *

At St. George's Church, Montreal, on December 29, Miss Madeleine Hall, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Hall, formerly of Winnipeg, was married to Mr. Henry Stockwell Day, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Day. The bride's attendants were Mrs. Edward Foley, of St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. C. M. Black, Miss Gyneth Wanklyn and Miss Vernon McMartin, of Winnipeg. Mr. Charles Hanson was best man.

* *

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barwick, 47, Lincoln Avenue, Montreal, on January 3, their daughter, Jessie Christine Dolly, was married to Norman Miller Lougheed, son of the late Lindsay Lougheed and Mrs. Lougheed, of New Westminster, B.C.

* *

On January 12, Miss Laura Kirby (Kaye) Masson, youngest daughter of the late Chas. J. Masson and Mrs. Masson, was married at Ottawa to Captain Eldon P. Wilson, M.C., formerly of the Canadian Engineers, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilson.

* *

A pretty wedding was solemnised in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Vancouver, when Miss Cicily Phillips, daughter of the late Rev. J. E. Phillips (for many years Rural Dean of Mansfield and vicar of Hucknall, England) and Mrs. Phillips, was united in marriage to the Rev. A. B. Lane, vicar of St. Catherine's Anglican Church, Port Coquitlam, and son of Rev. J. E. Lane, vicar of Redruth, Cornwall, England, and Mrs. Lane.

* *

At St. Peter's Anglican Church, Revelstoke, Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Deroche, B.A., of Toronto University, daughter of the late M. M. Deroche, K.C., ex-M.P.P. of Napanee, Ontario, County Crown Attorney of Lennox and Addington, and niece of W. P. Deroche, of Napanee, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ontario and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, became the bride of Mr. Alfred McMillan, of Rossland, B.C., for many years associated with the mining industry of the Province, and a brother of Mr. A. J. McMillan, for a number of years managing director of the Le Roi Mining Company, Ltd.

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—In an address before the Ottawa Library Association Mr. W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries for Ontario, stated that the Province now had 425 public libraries, which, in proportion to population, was the highest of any State or Province in the world.

——Ex-Controller Frank H. Plant defeated ex-Controller Joseph Kent in the election for Mayor by 7,830 votes to 7,824. The new members of the Board of Control are Messrs. Napoleon Champagne, John Cameron, Arthur Ellis and J. P. Balharrie.

——Dr. J. W. Robertson has been re-elected Chairman of the Ottawa and Ottawa Valley Red Cross Society; Vice-Chairman, Lady Borden; Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Wilson; Treasurer, Mr. J. D. Watson. The Governor-General was present.

——The incorporation of "the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada" for the purpose of the government of the Church, and to enable it to acquire, hold, and dispose of property, will be the purpose of a Bill to be introduced in Parliament at the approaching session.

TORONTO.—Mayor Church has been re-elected, defeating Mr. J. McBride by 35,968 votes to 19,966. The Aldermen elected are Messrs. R. Honeyford, F. M. Johnston, A. H. Wagstaff (Ward 1), J. Winnett, C. A. Risk, J. R. Beamish (Ward 2), A. E. Burgess, S. M. Rose, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton (Ward 3), J. A. Cowan, Mrs. S. Small, J. Singer (Ward 4), C. E. Blackburn, J. Whinnemore, A. E. Hacker (Ward 5), G. Birdsall, B. Sykes, D. McGregor (Ward 6), S. Ryding, F. C. L. Whetter, H. M. Davy (Ward 7), F. M. Baker, C. W. Cruise, and F. R. Maxwell (Ward 8).

—The city is planning to take over the beach frontage from Woodbine Avenue to the eastern city limit. Plans for "development," as announced by the Harbour Commission, include new breakwaters, wading pools and swimming areas, a board walk 40 ft. wide, a beach 250 ft. in width, and provision for accommodating picnic parties and motorists.

——A large educational block, costing approximately $2,000,000, will be erected here by the Toronto Board of Education with the financial support of the Ontario Government. The new block will provide for a technical industrial high school, a high school of commerce and finance, and probably also a Provincial technical industrial collegiate institute for the training of industrial instructors.

—The Municipal Golf Club will have a site of 95 acres on the west bank of the Humber, and give those of small means the opportunity of playing.

The Canadian National Railways has established a land surveys department, with Mr. F. F. Clarke as chief surveyor.

HAMILTON.—Mr. George C. Coppley was elected Mayor by a majority of 1,225 over Controller T. Jutten and 2,221 over Mr. G. G. Halcrow, M.L.A. The Board of Control elected are: Messrs. Calvin Davis, T. O'Heir, C. I. Aitchison, and John Tope.

——An organisation of the fruit growers of the Niagara Peninsula, with a view to co-operation in marketing their produce and the prevention of waste, has been effected at a meeting presided over by Mr. W. Bert Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and addressed by the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

LONDON.—Mayor E. S. Little was re-elected by 5,503 votes to 3,643 for Mr. Ashplant.

PORT ARTHUR.—The first official test of the new power transmission lines of the hydro-electric was carried out with great success. Power was used from the Port Arthur Current River station, generating approximately 66,000 volts, and transmitted over the lines from Cameron Falls, a distance of 75 miles. Port Arthur is the first power subscriber to the new project, taking 10,000 h.p.

FORT WILLIAM.—The salary dispute between the Board of Education and women teachers of this city was settled by an award which gives $1,000 as a minimum, $1,200 to teachers with previous experience, and places the maximum at $1,600.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—This Province now claims to have a rural population of 1,200,000 people. The value of its 1920 crops reached $307,000,000, an increase of 310 per cent. in six years.

MONTREAL.—After continuing in office as President of the Montreal Jockey Club since its inception in 1905, Sir H. Montagu Allan has resigned, and Commander J. K. L. Ross was unanimously elected as his successor.

——The Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society has elected as officers for 1921: Hon. President, Lady Drummond; President, Mr. W. R. Miller; Hon. Vice-Presidents, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau (Premier of Quebec), Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Brig.-Gen. H. S. Birkett, M.D., C.B., the Hon. J. J. Guerin, M.D., the Hon. Alex. Lacoste, Mr. J. W. McConnell, Mr. Hugh Paton, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Price, Lady Shaughnessy, Lady Atholstan, Lady Hingston, Mrs. H. B. Yates, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, Mrs. Jeffrey Burland, and Mrs. Colin Sewell. A balance of over $200,000 carried forward on the credit side was the feature of the balance-sheet submitted by Mr. J. J. M. Pangman.

——Two firemen were injured and damage placed at $105,000 was done by fire in the building on William Street owned by Laporte Martin, Ltd., wholesale grocers.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—To aid the proposed memorial building of the University of New Brunswick, by cutting a million feet of timber on college lands, the Forestry Class at the University went into camp at the close of the Christmas examinations.

——Mr. W. H. Allen, President of the New Brunswick Guides' Association, is touring Ohio, addressing meetings and exhibiting motion pictures of game scenes taken in New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN.—The splendid depôt on the water-front for handling Atlantic passenger traffic is near completion at Sand Point. It is equipped with all the latest conveniences for passengers, and will expedite the work of immigration and other officials.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Building construction here during 1920, independent of work done by or for Government Departments, most of which was finished during the year, totalled $3,395,000. This year's total is ahead of that of 1918, which was $2,857,855, but behind 1919, which ran up to $5,194,806, as a result of the Halifax explosion.

——Mr. W. A. Hendry, of Halifax, has been appointed Chief Engineer to the Provincial Highways Board.

——At the annual meeting of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association the following officers were elected:—President, F. A. Graham. Vice-presidents: Nova Scotia, F. W. Budd; New Brunswick, E. J. Fleetwood.

——The festivities in connection with the centenary celebration of St. Mary's Cathedral closed with a banquet at St. Mary's Society Hall. Among the guests were Archbishop Pietro di Maria, of Ottawa, the Papal delegate; the Right Rev. Monsignor Lavalle, Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York; and Archbishop Roy, of Quebec. Archbishop McCarthy, of Halifax, presided.

—The Acadia Sugar Refinery at Dartmouth will be reopened very shortly, it is announced by Mr. D. R. Turnbull, general manager of the company.

——The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has approved the closing of a portion of Dennis Street and two lanes in order that the Imperial Oil Co. may erect their big $300,000 plant here next spring.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Prince Edward Island has raised $7,000 for the British Empire War Relief Fund as the result of a campaign organised by Mr. Justice Hazard, President, and Dr. S. R. Jenkins, Secretary of the Canadian Red Cross Society here. Every school in the Island contributed.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Manitoba Provincial Savings Bank, opened last year, received over $1,000,000 in deposits, and plans considerable expansion during 1921.

——A tablet, inscribed with the names of 54 members of the congregation who gave their lives during the war, was unveiled by Major C. W. Gordon in St. Stephen's Church. Sir James Aikins, the Hon. Dr. R. S. Thornton, Mayor C. F. Gray, and Lt.-Col. Godson-Godson attended the ceremony.

Mr. Preudhomme, who has been Acting City Solicitor for several months, was selected unanimously as Solicitor by the City Council. He succeeds Mr. T. A. Hunt, who retired.

——Mr. Thomas T. Bower, Assistant Postmaster, has been appointed Postmaster here.

Rural credit loans in Manitoba resulted in 33,330 acres of unbroken prairie land being brought under cultivation in 1920, Mr. Charles Gifford, Director of Rural Credits, announces. Loans under the Rural Credits Act made by the Government this year exceeded $2,039,000; $400,000 of this sum was loaned for breaking of virgin soil. The total acreage broken through rural credit loans now stands at about 66,740 acres.

BRANDON.—The Massey Harris Co., Ltd., took over their new premises in the Gordon Mackay Building on January 1.

——At the annual meeting of the Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association the election of officers resulted in Mr. Kenneth Campbell being again elected President; Mr. A. R. McDiarmid, Vice-President; Mr. John Inlis was re-elected Secretary.

——The City Council has now endorsed the plan presented some time ago for the establishment of a children's home in this city. The city will pay $10 monthly for each child admitted to the home; contributions by the parents or guardians of children who can pay will bring in $12 each per month.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Club here the officers elected were:—President, Mr. W. S. Harris; Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. Shewan and Mr. G. F. Doig; Secretary, Mr. C. Moore; Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Hogarth.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Regina's population in 1920 was 41,973 persons, according to the estimate of Henderson's Directories, Ltd. The publishers state that these figures are based on the number of names the directory contains.

SASKATOON.—Development of the salt deposit at Maskakee Lake is going on very rapidly. Several improvements have also been made, among them being the erection of buildings for workmen and staff and a track from the lake to the nearest railway, three-quarters of a mile away. The capacity of the plant is approximately between 25 and 30 tons of dry evaporated salt per day. Large quantities have already been shipped to refineries.

MOOSE JAW.—On December 22 Miss Mary A. Rogers was presented and admitted to the Bar before Chief Justice Brown, who said he had always been favourably inclined to the admission of women to the profession.

Mr. W. Grayson, K.C., of the firm of Grayson, Emerson & McTaggart, Moose Jaw, has been elected President of the Provincial Benchers' Association.

NORTH BATTLEFORD. A total of 350,000 lb. of butter was manufactured by the creamery here in 1920, an increase of 97 per cent. over 1919. The North Battleford district harvested three million bushels of wheat and two million bushels of oats this season, and now has 57 grain elevators with a total capacity of 1,750,000 bushels.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

CALGARY.—A foundation to establish an annual scholarship for the Calgary high school students has been given by Mr. Patrick Burns. The scholarship is to the University of Alberta.

——As a result of the big programme of construction carried out by the Provincial Government, the close of the year will see another 6,500 miles of pole line added to the telephone system of Alberta, with about 16,000 miles of new wire lines available for toll and rural services. This extension will add about 30 per cent. more subscribers to the rural system of the Province. In addition to line construction, the Province has built twelve new exchanges in various parts of the Province.

——Alberta's coal production for this year is estimated at 6,750,000 tons.

——The four Western Provinces were represented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Association held here. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. W. McComb, Beresford, Man.; vice-president, Mr. J. Hellyot, Irma, Alta.; directors, Mr. C. C. Thurlow, Gilby, Alta.; Mr. H. A. Waby, Enderby, B.C.; Mr. Leslie Dilworth, Kelowna, B.C.; Mr. Eugene Hursh, Macoun, Sask.; Mr. F. J. Crashaw, Macoun, Sask.; Mr. F. J. Lelond, Miniota, Man.; Mr. Grant Paulson, Ponoka, Alta.; Mr. W. S. Charters, Holland, Man.; and Mr. P. J. Hoffman, Armahein, Sask., secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The total available land taxes this year amounted to $1,178,464, and of these $955,450, or 81 per cent., were collected. Up to December 1, $223,014 in land taxes, or 19 per cent. of the total, remained unpaid.

——Mr. George I. Warren, of Victoria, has been elected President of the Associated Boards of Trade at the Duncan Convention. Mr. W. H. Dawes, of Sidney, was elected to take the place of Mr. Booth, of Nanaimo, as Secretary.

——Mr. D. O. Lewis, C.E., of Victoria, has been elected President of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

——It is officially announced that the Provincial Legislature will meet on Tuesday, February 8.

VANCOUVER.—The shipyard of J. Coughlan & Sons resumed operations on January 3 on two steel freight steamers of 8,300 tons each. The vessels will cost approximately $1,400,000 each, and will be constructed for the Canadian Government.

——The value of building permits issued during 1920 was $3,713,968, more than a million greater than in 1919, when the value was $2,710,411.

——Steel shipbuilding in British Columbia shows a larger deadweight tonnage of production for 1920 than for the preceding year. In 1919 steel vessels reached 70,200 deadweight tonnage, while in 1920 the output of British Columbia coast yards was 83,300 steel tons. Included in this year's construction are five freighters for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd. Twelve vessels were launched.

——Two stern-wheel steamers are being built at Vancouver for the Hudson's Bay Co. for service on the Peace and Mackenzie Rivers in Northern Canada.

——Wet weather has retarded construction work on the second 8,100-ton steel freighter, *Canadian Skirmisher*, at the Wallace Yards, but the vessel should be in the water in April. With the arrival of the dynamo for the first 8,100-ton steel freighter, *Canadian Highlander*, that ship will make her trial trip immediately.

"WHERE DOES THE WEST BEGIN?"

(See page 97.)

"IS IT AT TORONTO, WHENCE THE CANADIAN PACIFIC PLUNG

"OR IS IT AT THE HEAD OF THE GREAT LAKES THEMSELVES, AT PORT ARTHUR—

"OR IS WINNIPEG THE G

"I MUST PUT MY OWN CONCLUSION INTO THE SHAPE OF A GEOGRAPHICAL PARADOX, AND SAY THAT TH

"Out where the handclasp's a
little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a
little longer—
That's where the West begins."

THWARDS INTO THE WILD COUNTRY AROUND LAKE SUPERIOR?"

—AND FORT WILLIAM, TWO CITIES ULTIMATELY DESTINED TO BE ONE?"

Y OF THE REAL WEST?"

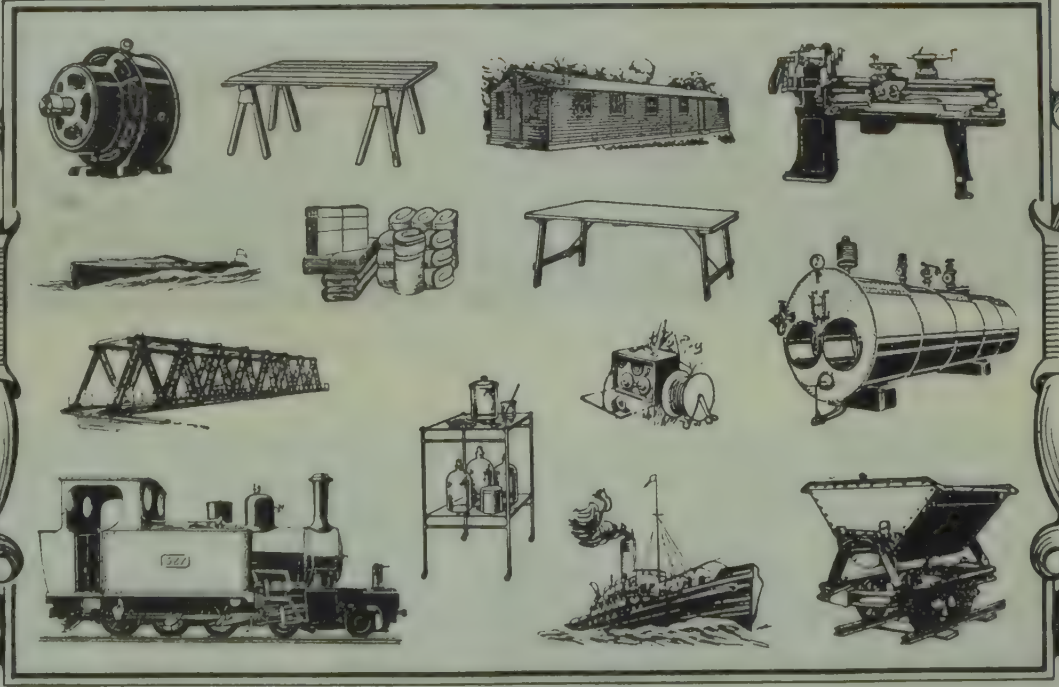
BEGINS AT SYDNEY, IN CAPE BRETON ISLAND, WHICH IS THE EXTREME EASTERLY POINT OF CANADA."

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS

by Order of the Disposal Board.

GOVERNMENT

PROPERTY FOR SALE



Factories
Aerodromes
Building Material
Furniture
Domestic Equipment
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Power Plant
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Electrical Plant
Agricultural Machinery
Road Bridges
Railway Material
Dock Material
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Chemicals and Explosives
River and Canal Craft
Motor Launches & Steamers
General Stores
Etc., Etc.

Enquiries are invited from Manufacturers, Merchants, Exporters and others, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Disposal Board, Ministry of Munitions, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

For further particulars of Government Property for Sale, see "SURPLUS," price 3d., at all bookstalls, or by quarterly subscription of 2/- post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

THE SPIRIT OF CANADA.

(*Continued from page* 98.)

Canada shares our own. Like most speakers, I am quick to "sense" the feeling of my audience; and I confess to the delight which I again and again experienced at the glow which swept across a thronged Canadian gathering when I addressed its separate human entities as "Citizens of the great Canadian Empire, fellow-citizens of the greater British Empire." With those words, one seemed to join hands with every soul that was within hearing, and to realise that one could do almost anything with auditors so eagerly, so appreciatively, so knowledgeably, so practically, Imperialistic. Even so, in this splendid consummation,

Four nations welded into one—with long historic past,
Have found, in these far western lands, one common life at last:
Through the young giant's mighty limbs, that stretch from sea to sea,
There runs a throb of conscious life, of waking energy.

From Nova Scotia's misty coast to far Columbia's shore,
She wakes—a band of scattered homes and colonies no more,
But a great nation, with her life full beating in her breast,
A noble future in her eyes, the Britain of the West.

Hers be the glorious task to fill the yet untrodden plains
With the fruitful many-sided life that courses through her veins:
The English honour, nerve, and pluck—the Scotsman's love of right—
The grace and courtesy of France—the Irish fancy bright.

The stamp of true nobility, high honour, stainless truth,
The earnest quest of lofty ends: the generous heart of youth:
The love of country soaring far above dull party strife:
The love of learning, art, and song; the crowning grace of life:

The love of science delving deep through Nature's hidden ways:
The love and fear of Nature's God, a nation's highest praise.

So, in the long hereafter this Canada shall be
The worthy heir of British power and British liberty:
Spreading the blessings of her sway to earth's remotest bounds,
While with the fame of her fair name a continent resounds.
True to her high traditions, to Britain's ancient glory,
Of patriot and martyr, alive in deathless story:
Strong in their liberty and truth to shed from shore to shore
A light among the nations, till nations are no more.†

† By "Fidelis" (Agnes Maule Machar).

(*Concluded.*)

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ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE LODGE.

At the installation meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, on Wednesday of last week, at the Hotel Cecil, Mr. Stanley Machin, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, was installed by his predecessor, the Rev. Basil Bourchier. A number of Grand Lodge officers were present. Lord Meston was invested as S.W., and Commander R. Jones as J.W.

At the subsequent banquet, speeches were made by Lord Stradbroke, Sir John Cockburn, Sir Newton Moore, M.P., Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., M.P., and the Hon. J. G. Jenkins.

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NEWFOUNDLAND PAPER SUSPENDED.

The *Evening Herald*, of St. John's, Newfoundland, suspended publication with its issue of December 31. The managing editor, Sir Patrick McGrath, stated that whether the plant would resume under new management or be voluntarily liquidated would depend on the result of negotiations now in progress. "Since its establishment thirty years ago, first as the *Mercury*, and later as the *Herald*," added Sir Patrick, "this journal has played a prominent part in the life of the Colony."

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EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

The people of Quebec have reason to be proud of the development of their educational system. The Premier (Hon. L. A. Taschereau), speaking recently, said he did not overlook the defence of the little primary schools of a quarter of a century ago. They taught children their religious duties and their obligations to help their parents on the farm. They avoided the modern calamity of warping farmers' sons out of their own orbit, and did not attempt to lead them towards a commercial or industrial life which has no right to claim them and to take them away from their agricultural calling. When need arose for a more general and advanced education it was seen to that public instruction kept pace with the economic growth. Educational grants in Quebec have risen from $475,000 in 1900 to $2,146,000 in 1920, while the people themselves are contributing no less than $14,700,000, against $3,000,000 twenty years ago.

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Acknowledgment is made of the receipt, on behalf of the Westminster Abbey Fund, of £3 3s. 3d. from the students of Wycliffe College, Toronto, at an Abbey lecture by Mr. Charles Conway.

THE CATTALO.

Qualities of the Buffalo Hybrid.

In the first part of his paper on "The Spirit of Canada," published in last week's *Canada*, Dr. Ellis Powell made reference to the successful effort made by Canadians to evolve a new animal, the cattalo.

The cattalo, as Dr. Powell mentioned, is the result of the crossing of the buffalo with domestic cattle. Putting aside the earlier haphazard experiments made by private individuals, mostly in the United States, the first real results were attained by the late Mr. Mossom Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, Ont. After his death in 1915 the Dominion Department of Agriculture purchased from his estate twenty head of hybrids (buffalo and cow or bull) and cattaloes (the product of two hybrids), and these were placed on the experimental farm at Scott, Sask., where they wintered, being later transferred to a prepared enclosure adjoining the Buffalo Park near Wainwright.

The purpose of the experiments conducted by the Director of Experimental Farms is to secure high-class meat production, coupled with high "rustling" qualities, ruggedness, hardiness, and hide. The idea is to obtain animals of good beef type in the northern part of the Prairie Provinces and in the North-West Territories, where there are splendid range areas, but where cattle breeding does not, and probably never will, exist, owing to the need of winter shelters and large

THE CATTALO : A CROSS BETWEEN A BUFFALO AND A HEREFORD.

quantities of stored winter feed. At the present time buffaloes are wintering at large in this north country, and it is believed that since the cattaloes seem hardy enough at Wainwright, they will prove equally so in the north.

The following have proved the outstanding characteristics of the hybrid buffalo and the true cattalo:—

(1) The hide is very similar to that of the buffalo in quality, thickness of hair and general warmth, and provides a robe of great pliability, durability, warmth, and richness of colour.

(2) They are, like the buffalo, particularly hardy, and are not susceptible to disease. They face storms and do not drift with the storm, as do domestic cattle.

(3) They are splendid grazers, and are able, like the buffalo, to forage and thrive on comparatively poor pastures. During the winter they graze through the snow. In the five years in which they have been in the possession of the Government they have had no winter shelter, and the only feed given has been hay from stacks during the most severe weather and when snow was deepest.

(4) These animals, like the buffalo, carry a higher percentage of their flesh along the back than do domestic cattle. While the thighs are often rather light, and neither in dressing percentage nor in actual quality does the meat compare with the choicest domestic beef, a large percentage of the purely bred beef-breeding animals of poor type, as found in the north, might be more or less improved, both in dressing percentage and in actual value of meat, with an infusion of blood of these hardy animals.

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SETTLERS FOR ONTARIO.

Major J. M. Clark, assistant to the Agent-General for Ontario, informed a representative of *Canada* that 4,325 persons have already been approved as suitable settlers to go to Ontario in the spring. The first personally conducted party will leave Liverpool by the C.P.O.S. s.s. *Empress of France* on March 11, and the second by the *Victorian* on April 1. Ex-Service men who have had farming experience are accepted, also domestic helps and other farm workers.

WESTERN MAYORS.

The following are the Mayors recently elected in the Western Provinces:—

Manitoba.

Beausejour, J. Keilback; *Binscarth*, P. J. McIntosh; *Birtle*, M. A. Mainwaring; *Boissevain*, R. J. Campbell; *Brandon*, George Dinsdale; *Carman*, Dr. J. A. Munn; *Dauphin*, R. J. Malcolm; *Deloraine*, W. Chalmers; *Elkhorn*, C. G. Webster; *Emerson*, E. Casselman; *Gilbert Plains*, C. C. Baker; *Gimli*, H. P. Tergesen; *Gladstone*, J. Anderson; *Gretna*, P. J. Friesen; *Hamiota*, B. R. McNaught; *Hartney*, W. H. B. Hill; *Killarney*, T. G. Cooper.

Manitou, J. A. Swanson; *Minnedosa*, C. L. St. John; *Morden*, J. Les Clubine; *Morris*, A. E. Code; *Neepawa*, J. L. McKay; *Oak Lake*, A. Jack; *Pilot Mound*, D. R. D. Ferguson; *Portage la Prairie*, S. R. Marlatt; *Rapid City*, J. M. Young; *Rivers*, H. Warham; *Rossburn*, C. W. Wickett; *Russell*, D. E. Boulton.

St. Boniface, Hector M. Sutherland; *Ste. Rose*, Joseph Valcourt; *Selkirk*, F. W. Hooker; *Shoal Lake*, D. C. Fleming; *Souris*, T. L. Lockhart; *Stonewall*, M. A. Arundel; *Swan River*, J. Crawley; *Teulon*, A. Wood; *The Pas*, B. N. Stitt; *Tuxedo*, David R. Finkelstein; *Tyndall*, Harry Pearce; *Virden*, Dr. H. M. Thompson; *Wawanesa*, W. S. Peters; *Winnipeg*, Edward Parnell; *Winnipeg Beach*, A. T. Liddle.

Saskatchewan.

Broadview, M. G. Collins; *Canora*, Dr. J. G. Warren; *Lloydminster*, Lt.-Col. J. F. Hill; *Moose Jaw*, Dr. R. H. Smith; *Prince Albert*, T. C. Davies; *Regina*, J. Grassick; *Saskatoon*, Dr. A. McG. Young; *Swift Current*, W. S. Yule; *Unity*, J. A. Hagerman.

Alberta.

Bassano, H. G. Bredin; *Big Valley*, J. H. Ragan; *Brooks*, E. F. Purcell; *Calgary*, S. H. Adams; *Camrose*, V. E. Forster; *Cardston*, M. Spencer; *Claresholm*, R. Ringrose; *Didsbury*, H. W. Chambers; *Edmonton*, D. M. Duggan; *Granum*, D. R. Leydon; *High River*, H. E. Bedingfield; *Lethbridge*, W. D. L. Hardie; *Medicine Hat*, W. Huckvale; *Nanton*, Dr. E. McKeage; *Olds*, G. Wood; *Redcliff*, B. J. Blott; *Red Deer*, Dr. J. Collison; *Stettler*, E. B. Nash; *Taber*, E. R. Vickery; *Vegreville*, — Gordon; *Wetaskiwin*, D. F. Fowler; *Youngstown*, E. Church.

—* *—

CANADIAN WHO SPOILED A RACE.

Ascot Suffragette Incident Recalled.

A sensational incident in the race for the Gold Cup at Ascot in 1913 was recalled at the Berkshire Assizes last week, when Harold Hewitt (47), described as a farmer, of Sooke, Vancouver Island, B.C., was charged with (1) maliciously causing grievous bodily harm to Albert Whalley, jockey, and (2) doing bodily harm to Whalley (the rider of Tracery, the leading horse). The defendant pleaded not guilty to the first charge, but admitted the second.

It was stated in Court that Hewitt rushed on the course flourishing a fully-loaded revolver in one hand and a white, purple, and green flag in the other. Shouting "Hold up!" he pointed the weapon at Tracery. Whalley swerved, but his horse knocked Hewitt down and fractured his skull. Apparently, stated the prosecution, Hewitt's only motive was that he was engaged in Suffragist propaganda. He was afterwards confined in an asylum. It was not thought necessary then to execute the warrant which had been issued immediately after the offence. After a little time Hewitt succeeded in escaping, and proceeded to Canada, where he remained until recently, when he reappeared here.

On behalf of the defendant it was stated that he was a gentleman of position, possessing ideals for which he was personally prepared to make any sacrifice. He had come to this country to pay, if need be, the penalty for what he did, and, further, to demonstrate, as had already been done by eminent mental specialists, that he was not a person of unsound mind, he having been certified after the injuries.

Mr. Justice Darling said prisoner, like so many others about the period in question, had been carried away in a wave of folly, and had really become crazy. His lordship, however, thought it would not be unsafe to the public that prisoner should now go free. He therefore passed sentence of two days, and suggested that compensation should be made to Whalley.

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Authority has been given for the maximum Victoria Cross annuity, which may be granted where the ex-soldier holder is incapacitated by age or infirmity, to be increased from £50 to £75 a year, and for the grant of the annuity up to the same maximum to be extended to ex-officers.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell, M.P., one of the Canadian delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, said on his return home that Canadian financial, social, and industrial conditions were much better than he had found in any other country during his six months' tour abroad.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Useful Reference Books.

The 36th issue of "The New Hazell Annual and Almanack" (London: Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton; 7s. 6d. net) devotes 53 of its 761 pages to the various Orders of Knighthood and Companionage which have received such large additions in the last five years. The information regarding the past and present Cabinets and Parliament occupies 48 pages. A notable feature is the text of the League of Nations and an article thereon. Other special articles deal with Socialism at home and abroad, the Peace Treaty negotiations, Russia, and local taxation. The usual features which have rendered this reference book so valuable are all retained, and, in some cases, expanded. The information regarding Canada is up to date and carefully compiled.

Whitaker's Almanac.

The 53rd annual issue of "Whitaker's Almanac," (12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.; 7s. 6d.), besides containing all that concise miscellaneous information which makes it an invaluable reference book, this year includes in its British Empire Industries section miscellaneous information concerning commodities produced or manufactured under the British flag. Sixteen pages are devoted to information regarding Canada, the names of the Cabinet Ministers and principal officers of the Dominion and its nine Provincial executives being included. The geographical section is especially interesting in view of the changes in names and boundaries produced by the Treaties of Peace. The special articles by experts include the subjects of refrigeration and cold storage, oil fuel, kinematography, and most of the principal industries. The shipping statistics and records are restored to a pre-war basis, and the information regarding miscellaneous societies and institutions is amplified. Naturally the space devoted to the Peerage and the various Orders of Knighthood and Companionships occupies many more pages than formerly. In short, "Whitaker's" for 1921 is an absolutely necessary reference book to possess.

Sell's World's Press.

The 1921 edition of "Sell's World's Press—The Handbook of the Fourth Estate" (168, Fleet Street, London) is a reference book indispensable not only to journalists and all connected with newspapers, but also to many business men. Among the special articles are contributions from Viscount Northcliffe, on "Some of the Functions of a Newspaper"; Robert Donald, on "New Forces in Journalism"; Kennedy Jones, M.P., on "Press and Platform"; and Marion Phillips, D.Sc., on "How the Press can Help the Health of the Country"; while the reproductions of "My Best Cartoon in 1919-20," contributed by eight of the best known black and white artists, are a notable feature. "Who's Who in the Daily Press" is an interesting list of biographies containing several Canadian names, but it is hardly extensive enough to be really representative. Among the addresses of "The Colonial and Foreign Press in London" we notice one or two which have not been brought up-to-date. There are exhaustive lists of newspapers published in all parts of the world, and also of news agencies, Press photographers, map makers, etc., in fact every sort of information connected with Press matters is set forth clearly and concisely.

Writers' and Artists' Year Book.

"The Writers' and Artists' Year Book" for 1921 (A. & C. Black, Ltd., London; 5s.) contains, in a handy and concise form, all the information that could conceivably be wanted by any writer, artist, or photographer in search of a market for his wares. An addition this year is an article entitled "The Field for the Free Lance," by W. A. Mutch, assistant editor of *Fragments*, which is full of useful hints. There are long lists of journals published in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India and the United States, in which the character of the magazine is stated, and, where outside contributions are welcomed, the usual rate of payment given. The names and addresses of publishers in the above-named countries follow, and there are also lists of news agencies, literary, art and music agents, music publishers, and film producers. The clearly written articles on such matters as copyright, agreements, etc., will prove invaluable to those for whom the book is intended.

—* *—

The International Conference on Emigration, of which Lord Cave is President, and on which Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith is the representative of Canada, is provisionally fixed to take place at Geneva in April.

The Premier of Ontario, the Hon. E. C. Drury, has (says the *Times*) created dissatisfaction amongst the members of the United Farmers' Party in the Province by his declaration that the farmers' organisation should not go into politics as an organisation.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE - - - WINNIPEG.

56th Annual Statement.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30th November, 1920.

Balance at credit of account 29th November, 1919		$198,222.87	
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due Depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to		1,603,842.39	
		$1,802,065.26	
Which has been applied as follows:			
Dividend No. 132, 2½ per cent., paid 1st March, 1920			$198,247.45
Dividend No. 133, 2½ per cent., paid 1st June, 1920			199,988.80
Dividend No. 134, 2½ per cent., paid 1st September, 1920			199,996.30
Dividend No. 135, 2½ per cent., payable 1st December, 1920			200,000.00
Bonus to Shareholders of 2 per cent., payable 1st December, 1920			160,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account			400,000.00
Written off Bank Premises			150,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund			50,000.00
Contribution to Sick Benefit Fund			15,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th November, 1920			79,536.24
Balance of Profits carried forward			149,296.47
			$1,802,065.26

LIABILITIES, 30th November, 1920.

Capital Stock		$8,000,000.00
Rest Account	$6,000,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	149,296.47	
	$6,149,296.47	
Unclaimed Dividends	17,838.68	
Dividend No. 135, payable 1st December, 1920	200,000.00	
Bonus to Shareholders payable 1st December, 1920	160,000.00	
		$6,527,135.15
		$14,527,135.15
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$12,673,644.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	49,714,051.67	
Deposits bearing interest	85,610,464.14	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	627,615.47	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,601,010.53	
		$151,226,785.81
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		3,450,511.93
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		1,012.50
		$169,205,445.39

ASSETS, 30th November, 1920.

Gold and Silver Coin	$1,609,944.49	
Dominion Government Notes	16,976,372.00	
		$18,586,316.49
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		365,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		5,000,000.00
Notes of other Banks		818,333.00
Cheques on other Banks		9,180,179.97
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		158,330.90
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		4,551,868.87
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		8,790,636.23
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian		11,900,843.26
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		3,581,988.10
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		5,418,177.66
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada		3,119,133.31
Demand Loans in Canada secured by Grain		10,732,755.47
		$82,203,563.26
Loans to Governments and Municipalities		7,648,176.39
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		69,849,784.93
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		4,496,251.20
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		229,079.49
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		135,499.43
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for		162,403.97
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		985,969.61
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		3,450,511.93
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		44,205.18
		$169,205,445.39

JOHN GALT, President. H. B. SHAW, General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows: We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. In addition to our verification at the 30th November, we have, during the year, checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto. In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. READ, Auditors,
of the firm of GEORGE A. TOUCHE & Co.

Winnipeg, 20th December, 1920.

The Bank has over 400 Branches in CANADA and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES ST., E.C.2. 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, Wall Street.

PARIS AGENTS: Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, 1, Rue Taitbout.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Senate.

"There are eight vacancies in the Senate, and still the ship of State sails serenely on. There isn't a list to starboard or a lessening of sail because of the shortage of crew. Nor would sixty more vacancies of the same kind be regarded as a menace to this young nation's bright future. When the Ancient and Honourable threatened to side-track the prohibition legislation it experienced a brief spasm of popularity with certain people. But it soon sank back into its usual slumber, and only awakened to vote when the sacred cause of vested rights demanded a 'bulwark against the clamour and caprice of the mob.' Britain has curtailed the powers of her House of Lords; from the Antipodes come echoes of an attempt to cut the privileges of their colonial replica; but in Canada there is as yet no answer to the long-drawn moan, 'How long, O Lord, how long?'"—*Toronto Telegram.*

No Room for Pessimism.

"Our own country, while subject to the radical changes common to the world after its bath of blood, has a future which should fill every man of vision with the spirit of optimism. We have so much wealth that the cry to-day is for more hands to develop it. There is no room for pessimism in Canada."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

The Place of Agriculture.

"The class movement headed by Mr. Crerar and Mr. Drury, aiming to secure all political power for the farmers, is based upon the idea that 'agriculture is the backbone of the Dominion.' If this view were to be conceded without comment, the argument would still not be a good one. In no country of any consequence in the world is agriculture more than one of the chief interests; in no such country is agriculture's importance such as to entitle the class engaged in it to dominate other classes combined. Even in this comparatively new country of ours, with its vast areas of fertile soil, even in this wide land of ours, agriculture should not consider itself unmatched by other interests."—*Ottawa Journal.*

Liquor Smuggling and Anarchy.

"At every crossing point on the border, between the United States and Canada, there is an unlawful traffic carried on in liquor exports. Powerful financial interests are ensuring to the smuggling classes enormous supplies of liquor for illegal export to, and illegal sale in, the United States. . . . The place to take preventive measures against Canadian contraband liquors going into the United States is in Canada. We can cut off the supply, and starve out the smugglers. The idea of dirty smuggling money being brought into Canada is revolting to everybody except to the rogues who are dividing. In British Columbia the traffic is great, constantly growing, brazenly carried on; and is a horror and a disgust to the great body of the public. Impelled by this growing public feeling of apprehension, Federal and Provincial officialdom should adopt strong measures of suppression in order to protect our country against the danger and disgrace of this anarchy-breeding traffic."—*Vancouver Sun.*

Sir Donald Macmaster.

"The distinction conferred upon Mr. Donald Macmaster will be welcome to him only in less degree than to his friends in Canada. The younger generation know him by name and reputation; the older one by association. He was a leader of men in his day, and the one remark that may be made is that the baronetcy bestowed upon him was unduly deferred. . . . We can recall no Canadian of high or humble origin who through talent, integrity, and industry has more worthily won his spurs than Mr. Donald Macmaster of Glengarry."—*Montreal Gazette.*

"Sir Donald Macmaster's breadth of view, his pleasing manners, his integrity and sincerity have won the respect and admiration of everybody. At the Bar and in politics, he has made numerous friends amongst us; and in London he has been one of our most zealous and faithful defenders."—*La Patrie.*

CONDUCTED PARTIES TO THE DOMINIONS.
SPRING 1921. *NOW BOOKING.*
Men, Women, and Children—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Lowest Rates. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.
Splendid opportunities for women settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases—widows and single women—for household service.
Ex-Service Men's Warrant Books exchanged.
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Exceptional facilities for the comfort and protection of women and children travelling by land and sea. Expert up-to date advice about countries and conditions.
Apply—Commissioner Lamb, 122, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; 12, Pembroke Place, Liverpool; 137, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; or 26, Castle Street, Aberdeen.
Telegrams: Launching, Cent. London. Cables: Launching, London.

Wheat Shortage means High Prices. **EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT** *Land must be cultivated on organised lines.*
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PROVIDES ALL HOME COMFORTS
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HOT & COLD BATHS—CENTRAL HEATING.
SINGLE & DOUBLE BEDROOMS. DINING ROOM, SEPARATE TABLES. RECREATION, WRITING & BAGGAGE ROOMS.
TERMS: 5/- to 6/- per night, including Bed, Bath, Breakfast & Attendance.
LUNCHEONS, TEAS AND DINNERS PROVIDED.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE TERMS BY THE WEEK.
NO GRATUITIES. *Apply SECRETARY.*

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We have for sale beautiful homes in and around Victoria.
Correspondence solicited.
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THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.
Patron: ADMIRAL EARL BEATTY, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Chairman:
REAR-ADMIRAL SIR LIONEL HALSEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.
Funds are Urgently Required
FOR DEMOBILISED IMPERIAL & COLONIAL NAVAL & MILITARY HEROES.
1. To establish and endow the Veterans' Club as Permanent Headquarters with 1,000 beds.
2. To establish a Convalescent Home in connection with the Scheme for those whose wounds or sickness necessitate treatment after returning to civil life, and for those who are incapacitated after many years' service with the Colours.
When completed the Veterans' Club will form a home from home for all who have served or are serving in the forces of the Crown, whether in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions overseas.
Contributions should be addressed to:—
THE SECRETARY, Veterans' Association, 47, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, England.

KING AND DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

Among those supporting General Sir Archibald Hunter last Saturday at the annual fête of the Young Helpers' League of Dr. Barnardo's Homes at the Albert Hall were Sir George and Lady Perley, Lt.-Col. Pelletier, and the Bishop of Mackenzie River.

In response to a telegram of respectful greetings to the King, a message was read from his Majesty's private secretary, in which he said:—"As patron, the King continues to take the greatest interest in the splendid work of these homes, and his Majesty is especially glad to hear that no fewer than 91,000 forlorn and friendless children have been rescued from lives of misery and destitution."

Sir Archibald Hunter stated that from among those 91,000 children they had received, 3,000 during the war had volunteered for naval or mercantile marine service, and 7,000 for the Army and Air Force. The audience stood while he paid a tribute to the late Mr. William Baker, honorary director of the homes in succession to Dr. Barnardo, describing him as "a good man and one of the best friends children had ever had."

Rear-Admiral Sir Harry H. Stileman, who has assumed the direction of the homes in succession to Mr. Baker, said there had been two very proud moments in his life—the one when he had attained to flag rank, and the other when he received at Buckingham Palace the accolade from his Majesty; but even a greater honour was being entrusted with the great duty of directing these homes, and he trusted that he might be sustained by the Almighty Power in fulfilling it. Sir Harry received a warm welcome from the audience

The long and varied programme of music, games, etc., presented during the afternoon spoke well for the training and good spirits of the boys and girls of the Homes.

A series of lantern and cinematograph pictures showed some of the work of rescuing children from lives of degradation and crime, and acted as a reminder of the great need of financial support, especially at a time like the present.

PRINCE'S APPEAL FOR BOY SCOUTS.

The Prince of Wales, who is the Chief Scout for Wales, has issued the following appeal on behalf of the Boy Scout movement:—

"During my recent tours I had an opportunity of seeing the strength of the Boy Scout movement; it has spread to every land and corner of the Empire, and its possibilities for the future, both at home and Overseas, are very great.

"There is an erroneous impression abroad that the work of the Boy Scouts is carried on without money; unfortunately, this is a complete misconception of the position. Considerable sums are required to meet the expenses of the Association. At least £200,000 is essential in order to 'carry on' and to put the movement on a sound footing.

"On all sides I hear of grateful admiration for the men who have voluntarily carried out this work for their younger brothers during the past twelve years. I want to suggest that everybody who feels with me should express it by subscribing to a fund, which we could then offer to the Scouts' Association as a mark of appreciation for its splendid work.

"The movement, as I have seen for myself, is healthy and growing steadily; last year it increased in numbers and efficiency beyond all expectation. Will you help it to double its numbers this next year?"

—— * * ——

CANADIAN WARSHIPS' CRUISE.

The squadron of the Royal Canadian Navy, consisting of the light cruiser *Aurora* and the destroyers *Patriot* and *Patrician*, will, after visiting Bermuda, proceed to Esquimalt on a training cruise. On leaving Bermuda it will make for Colon and pass through the Panama Canal, afterwards visiting certain American ports. These are expected to include La Libertad, San Diego, San Francisco, and Portland (Oregon). The squadron will make a short stay at Esquimalt and then return to Halifax.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Connoisseur."

The place of honour in the January *Connoisseur* is given to an article by Lady Victoria Manners on the life, work and personality of Angelica Kauffmann, the famous eighteenth century portrait painter, and foundation member of the Royal Academy, whose work has been somewhat underestimated in recent times owing to most of her pictures being in private collections. In addition to the smaller illustrations accompanying the article there are several full-page reproductions of the artist's most famous pictures, some in colour. Herbert Cescinsky writes on the beautiful and elaborate furniture accumulated by the Hon. Sir John H. Ward, K.C.V.O., at Dudley House and at Chilton, which includes specimens from the William III. period to the Chippendale school (about 1775), while another collection which will appeal to lovers of artistic craftsmanship is that of Old English needlework in the possession of Mr. Percival D. Griffiths, described by Eugenie Gibson, the earliest example being the shoes worn by Henry VIII. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, from which time dates the introduction of French needlecraft into England. Part IV. of "Salopian China," by C. Clifton Roberts, deals with the marks ascribed to Caughley china; and the "Notes" and other usual features are as interesting and informative as ever, and the book reviews calculated to be very helpful to collectors.

"Review of Reviews."

With the January number the *Review of Reviews* enters upon a new era, under the editorship of Sir Philip Gibbs, K.B.E. The famous war correspondent, in his opening article, reviews the position, at the end of 1920, of the various European countries that took part in the Great War, and shows that, in spite of its weakness, the League of Nations is the only hope of Europe. Lord Robert Cecil also looks to the League—but more hopefully—for the maintenance of world peace. He bases his optimism upon the obvious success of the meeting of the Assembly of the League, which proved itself "a real body, an organism capable of functioning, able and eager to act, not a merely fortuitous concourse of heterogeneous racial and political elements." H. G. Wells contributes a fourth essay on "The Probable Future of Mankind," in which he aspires beyond the League of Nations to a possible "World State" to be brought about by gradually disseminating, particularly among the young, the principles of world-wide fellowship, for "the driving force that makes either war or peace is engendered where the young are taught," and "the politicians and masses of our time dance on the wires of their early education." In the "Navy and the Future" Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, C.B., M.V.O., deprecates the building of big battleships (which would mean entering into competition with the U.S.A., our largest creditor, whose friendship with us is the "greatest factor in the peace of the world"), and advises that we confine ourselves to building only sufficient surface and submarine craft to keep our supremacy in Europe, experimenting in submarine and air vessels to find a substitute for surface battleships and cruisers, and to maintaining the personnel of all branches of the service. General Sir Hubert Gough writes on "The Situation in Ireland," and Alec Waugh on "The Chance of Youth"; many notable people contribute "Ideals for the Year"; the "Progress of the Month" is outlined; "Foreign Opinion" and the leading articles of our more important reviews are discussed; and reproductions of some of the most pertinent cartoons from many countries are also included.

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C.P.R. HOTEL SUPERINTENDENT.

In succession to Mr. Frank L. Hutchinson, who after many years' service has resigned his position as manager-in-chief of Canadian Pacific hotels to engage in farming in Vancouver Island, Mr. Andrew Allerton has been appointed general superintendent of Canadian Pacific hotels, with offices at Montreal.

Mr. Allerton entered the dining-car service of the C.P.R. in 1890. In June, 1906, he was appointed manager of the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, and since November, 1919, has been managing both the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, and the Algonquin.

——* *——

Opened for business a few months ago, the Manitoba Provincial Savings Banks have already received $750,000 in deposits.

C.P.O.S. STAFF SOCIAL AT LIVERPOOL.

The *Empress of France*, the crack Atlantic liner of the C.P.O.S., has had varied experiences since she was built—passenger liner, armed cruiser, and again passenger liner—but during her life there has been no more happy gathering on board than that of last Saturday afternoon and evening, when the C.P.O.S. entertained its Liverpool office staff.

At 3.45 the guests were received in the library, a splendid apartment modelled after one of the rooms in Kensington Palace, by Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager of the company, and Lady Fisher. Afternoon tea was served, and at 5 o'clock an excellent concert by members of the staff was held in the dining saloon.

During the concert Sir Thomas Fisher made a brief speech, in which he said how pleased he was to meet all the staff together in such happy circumstances. He was particularly pleased to see those who had safely returned from the war, though it saddened him when he saw how badly some of them had been injured. The company had not turned down a single man who went from it to fight in the country's hour of need. The C.P.O.S. had a reputation second to none as a passenger-carrying company, and he urged everyone to have pride and faith in the organisation and themselves, and so produce an organisation that would be as supreme on sea as the C.P.R. is on land.

The concert was succeeded by a whist drive and dance, in which everyone took part. Lady Fisher presented the prizes to the successful players, and was presented, on behalf of the staff, with a beautiful bouquet.

Mr. Hill proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Fisher, and this was given with hearty cheers and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the throwing of hundreds of paper ribbons from the gallery of the saloon. It was with great difficulty that Sir Thomas disengaged himself from the ribbons to acknowledge briefly, on behalf of Lady Fisher and himself, the good wishes of the staff.

The entertainment was continued till 10 o'clock with further dancing, when chars-à-bancs took the 500 guests to the centre of the town, where trains and boats were caught for home.

A word of thanks is due to Captain Cook, the commander of the *Empress of France*, and the ship's staff, for the excellent arrangements made, and no less to the shore staff for the tasteful decorations.

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters

Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers. Our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at *Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco,* etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS $169,205,445

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000. Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH. London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, General Manager GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary. T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 73⅞; 4 p.c., 1938, 80¾; 4 p.c., 1922, 106½.
British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 58⅜; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 75½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 73¼; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 63; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 68; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 71⅜; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 68; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 91.
Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1928, 84; 4 p.c., 1949, 74.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1913-38, 72; 4 p.c., 1936, 70¼; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 60.
Ontario.—3½ p.c., 1946, 64¼; 4 p.c., 1947, 74; 4½ p.c., 1945-65, 74.
Quebec.—3 p.c., 1937, 63; 4½ p.c., 1954, 75⅜; 4 p.c., 1888, 80¾.
Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c., 1924-34, 98¾.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 82¾; 5 p.c. Deb., 83.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 67⅜; 1932-52. 82; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 87; 5 p.c., 1953, 72¾.
Fort William.—4½ p.c., 1925-41, 93½.
Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 82.
Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 75¾; 3½ p.c., 1942, 60¼; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 68¼; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 86½.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 85.
Point Grey.—5 p.c., 1953-62, 75¼.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 90½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 80.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 74.
S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 53; 5 p.c., 1962, 64½.
Toronto.—4½ p.c., 1948, 70⅞.
Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewg.—4½ p.c., 66½; 4 p.c., 1932, 74¾; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 57¼; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 101.
Victoria, B.C.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 58.
Winnipeg.—4½ p.c., 1943-63, 75½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 70¾.
Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay. Stamped, 10.
Algoma Cent. Termls.—Stamped, 23.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 35.
Atlantic & N. West.—5 p.c., 78½.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 86¾.
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. 2nd Mort., 79
Can. Northern.—Alta. 3½ p.c., 1960, 58½; Ont. 3½ p.c., 1938, 60; 4 p.c. Perp., 55; 3½ p.c. Dom., 58¼; Pac. 4 p.c., 65; Que. 4 p.c., 49½; 4 p.c. Perp., 55½; 1st 3 p.c. Deb., 1953, 53½; 4 p.c. Land, 99½; 4 p.c. Sask., 64; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 61; 4 p.c., 1934, 83; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 34¾; 4 p.c. Man., 92¼; 5 p.c. Notes, Ser. B., 97; West 4½ p.c., 1942, 73½.
Can. Pacific.—155; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 62¼; 4 p.c. Perp., 65½; Algoma, 79½; Special Inv. Notes, 6 p.c., 127.
Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 2nd, 59.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 60.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 61¼.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch, 84⅜; Sask., 84; 3 p.c., 65½; 4 p.c. 1955 A, 69½; 4 p.c. 1955 B, 71; Lake Superior, 72; 4 p.c. Deb., 45¼; 7-yr. 5 p.c. Notes, 97¾.
Grand Trunk.—5 3-16; 4 p.c. Guar., 60½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 45½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 33½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 14 5-16; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 74½; Perp., 4 p.c., 62; Western, 4 p.c., 64; Dollar Bds., 84¾.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 82½; Perp., 4 p.c., 59½.
Ont. & Que.—5 p.c. Perm., 75⅜.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 75¼.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 63½.
Quebec Cent.—4 p.c., 57½.
St. John & Que.—4 p.c., 61.

Financial, Land.

Bk. of Montreal.—(Lond. Reg.), 43.
Anglo Newfoundland.—8 p.c. 2nd Deb., 103⅞.
Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 10/3.
Can. Land & Irrigation.—2/6.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—40.
Calgary & Edmonton.—7/6.
Can. N.-W. Land.—38.
Can. Northern Prairie.—30/-.
Hudson's Bay.—6 11-32; 5 p.c. Pref., 75/-
N. Saskatchewan.—6 p.c., 10¼.
Royal Bk. of Can.—40¾.
Trust Loan of Can.—(15/-), 12/3.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—39; Pref., 77½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 54½; Pref. Ord., 55¾; Perp. Pref., 53½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Deb., 54¼.
Calgary.—5 p.c., 66½.
Cedars Rapids.—Bds., 97⅞.
Cities Service Traction.—250.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 110; Pref., 101.
Kaministiquia.—Cap., 90; Bds., 85¼.
Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c. No. 1-4,600, 101.
Montreal Water.—5 p.c., 1932, Reg., 55½; 4½ p.c. G. Bds., 73.
Que. Rly., L.H. & Power.—Com., 24½.
Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 121½; 5 p.c., 114½; S.F.G., 108½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 62½.
Toronto Rly.—4½ p.c., 92.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c., 21¼.
Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c., 69; 5 p.c. Bds., 1929, 82½.
Dom. Steel.—56¾.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 66.
Nova Scotia.—5 p.c. Bds., 72.
Steel Co. of Can.—7 p.c. Pref., 89½.
West Can. Coll.—6 p.c., 94¼.

Mines.

Le Roi, No. 2.—3/9.
Mond Nickel.—37/3; Cum. Pref., 19/3; 7 p.c. Non.-Cum., 14/6.
Mining Corp. of Can.—5/10½.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—25/-.
B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c., 78½.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 7/9; Non.-Cum., 7 p.c., 8/6.
Can. Cement.—6 p.c. Bds., 101.
Can. Steamships.—58⅜; Voting, 56½.
Can. West Lumber.—5 p.c., 62¾; 5 p.c. Inc., 17; Com., 1/5.
Can. West Natural Gas.—Deb., 50.
Cockshutt Plow.—19.
Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c., 8¾.
Furness Withy.—24/10½; Pref., 6¾.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—18/3; Pref., 16/7½.
Marconi of Can.—7/3.
Penmans.—5 p.c. Bds., 95½.

* * *

It is announced from Vancouver that the Century Insurance Company of Edinburgh has purchased the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company for a sum involving more than a million dollars.

An exhibition of Canadian and American photographs is on view at the House of the Royal Photographic Society at 35, Russell Square, London, W.C., and will remain open until February 15, from 11 to 5 daily except Sunday. Admission is free.

The last issue for 1920 of the *Canadian National Railway Magazine* contains, among other things, an instructive article by C. Price-Green, Commissioner of the Department of Resources, on "Steel Made England Great," pointing out the importance of the development of the steel industry in Canada. The City Passenger Agent contributes "Our Office in Seattle," and readers will find the historical sketch of "Toronto and Old Muddy York" most interesting.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—
Consols Account Day, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Feb. 9.	Thurs., Feb. 10.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has not been large, and markets have worn a spotty appearance. Present conditions, however, are moderately cheerful, and the undertone is stable. Gilt-edged issues still show to advantage, despite occasional spells of hesitation after their recent sharp advance. The money market shows signs of slackening again, and this is of assistance to investment issues generally, while the increasing momentum of the national economy campaign is also creating a good impression. Home rails are dullish and rather lower on labour and dividend uncertainties. Dollar securities generally have lost ground on balance in sympathy with the New York exchange, and Argentine rails, after a fair rise, are reactionary once more.

In the foreign market French loans after heaviness have taken a distinct turn for the better on a rally in the franc, and also in connection with the solution of the ministerial crisis in Paris. Other Continental loans have sympathised. Mines have been slow. Kaffirs have tended against holders owing to the downward tendency of the gold price. In the oil share market leading counters are still lacking a good lead and have sagged in places. Rubbers hold their recent rally fairly well, moving with the raw material. Industrials continue to show a good deal of irregularity.

In the Canadian department business has been very moderate as elsewhere. Lately the tone has been good, stimulated by the removal of the embargo on the importation of securities into the Dominion. The gilt-edged issues have been steady. The Fours hold at 71½ and the 4½ per Cents. at 90. Municipal bonds show practically no change.

Among railroad descriptions, Canadian Pacifics have relapsed to 153 on the deterioration in the dollar, but among Grand Trunk stocks expectations relative to the terms to be secured from the Government have resulted in further gains of ¼ to 1 in places. Grank Trunk Pacific Fours, however, have receded a point to 47½.

As regards land descriptions, Hudson's Bays have further picked up to 6 5-16.

Industrials have been slow but firm, and some specialities have worked forward. Dominion Steels have rallied well, being 7 points up at 54½. Lake Superiors and Canadian Cars are unchanged. Canadian General Electrics at 107½ are 4 higher. Shawinigan Water & Power at 117½ is 2 up. Brazilian Tractions have rallied a moderate fraction to 39.

Among Mexican traction issues there are scattered gains of 1 to 3 points in the senior descriptions.

Canadian silver-mining shares have not been prominent, Mining Corp. of Canada being unchanged at 6s.

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Advices from Chatham, Ont., state that the British American Oil Company, of Toronto, Canadian representatives of the Shell interests, has purchased the Winnipeg Oil Company, of Winnipeg.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6.

The stock markets closed the old year with a considerable exhibition of strength, the last week of 1920 witnessing improvements in prices practically throughout the list of active stocks. Resuming after the new year holiday, there has been some reaction from the strong closing before the holiday, and markets have been generally quiet. A considerable volume of investment buying of standard stocks is reported, this doubtless arising through the large total amount of the interest and dividend distributions at this season, while also there is undoubtedly a disposition on the part of investors to take advantage of the comparatively very low prices at which many stocks of tried and tested earning capacity are now obtainable.

As an instance of this, a rise of some 4 or 5 points in Dominion Textile may be noted, while Canadian General Electric, Shawinigan, Montreal Power and others have also improved. Steamships Pref. has also moved upward, but the Common is now a little below its best of last week. The paper stocks have, as usual, been among the most active, but in most cases have fallen back a point or two. Yesterday only Laurentide of this group held its own, the others registering small losses. Toronto Railway, after its recent strong advance, weakened, and Dominion Steel is also lower. On the other hand, several stocks not usually active registered gains. Ames-Holden, for instance, moved up 3 points, Hillcrest Collieries 4, Ogilvie 3, and St. Lawrence Flour 2½, while among the bank stocks Union Bank of Canada was notable for an advance of 6 points. The bond market generally has been active and strong, the War Loans holding their own well, with moderate advances in some issues.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 54½ xd.; Asbestos 77 xd., Pref. 88½ xd.; Ames-Holden Pref., 30; Atlantic Sugar, 22; Brazilian, 32¼; Brompton, 52¾; Can. Cement 57½, Pref. 90; Can. Cotton, 73; Can. Gen. Elec., 94½; Steamships 47, Pref. 69; Smelters, 18; Bridge, 87; Dom. Steel, 42; Dom. Textile, 104½, pref. 90 xd.; Hillcrest Collieries, 64 xd.; Kaministiquia, 87; Laurentide, 92; Montreal Power, 82; Nat. Breweries, 51¼; Ogilvie, 180; Quebec Railway, 22½; Penmans, 95; Shawinigan, 105 xd.; Riordon, 132; Span. River 85 xd., Pref. 90½; St. Law. Flour, 61½; Steel of Can. 58⅞, Pref. 88; Toronto Railway, 60½; Wayagamack, 87. Among recently active bank stocks, Commerce is 181; Merchants 169½; Molsons 170; Montreal 196; Nova Scotia 250; Royal 194; Union 146.

The issue of $1,750,000 6 p.c. fifteen-year bonds, for which the Province of New Brunswick recently invited tenders, was awarded to a syndicate composed of Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., the National City Co., and the Eastern Securities Corp., the price paid being 95.14 Canadian funds. The bonds were offered to investors on Jan. 3, at 97.12 and interest and were, it is stated, almost completely absorbed during the same day.

A Province of Manitoba issue of $2,000,000 10-year 6 p.c. bonds has been purchased by Messrs. W. A. MacKenzie & Co. and R. A. Daly & Co., of Toronto, the price paid being 101.11 Canadian funds. It is understood that this issue will be placed in the U.S.

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—* *—

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—A regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. is announced, payable January 31, to holders of record February 1.

Royal Bank of Canada.—The bank has declared a dividend on paid-up capital of 3 per cent. (at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum), for the three months ending February 28, payable March 1 to holders of record February 15.

Merchants Bank of Canada.—A dividend is announced of 3 per cent. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum), for the current quarter on the paid-up capital stock, payable February 1, to shareholders of record January 15; stock not fully paid up on November 1, to participate from that date on amounts then paid up and on subsequent payments from the dates thereof.

British Columbia Breweries. — Total sales for November, $164,808, an increase of $60,206; net profit, $18,355, a decrease of $15,755. During the month 9,004¾ barrels were sold, compared with 6,325 a year ago, the average selling prices being :—Keg beer $11.51, bottled beer $38.00, compared with $10.76 and $33.04 respectively in November, 1919.

Mississipi River Power.—The directors propose to apply to the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois for sanction to issue $2,841,000 additional Preferred stock, and to allot $2,250,000 of this, representing the total amount of accumulated dividends from January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1921, pro rata to the holders of the Preferred stock in settlement of the arrears, which amount to $37.50 per share, equivalent to three-eights of a new share for every share held.

—* *—

The current quarterly issue of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, as usual, covers a wide range. There are reports on Australian sandalwood oil, Ceylon sands for glass manufacture, and guano from Latham Island, near Zanzibar. There is also an important special report on British Columbia timbers.

A report relating to the production and consumption of asbestos, issued by the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau for the period 1913-1919, states that Canada continued to produce nearly 80 per cent. of the world's output. It is probable that at the present time South Africa occupies the second place.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
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Total Deposits (30th Oct. 1920) - $170,000,000.
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W. A. Meldrum, *General Supervisor.*
Montreal Branch J. D. G. Kippen, *Manager.*

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits $8,660,774.
Total Assets (30th Oct. 1920) - $209,000,000.
Special Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

399 BRANCHES IN CANADA. COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE OFFERED. INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
LONDON OFFICE: 53, CORNHILL. J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

A reader of *Canada* who is interested in the bonds of the Toronto Electric Light Co. and others of the enterprises subsidiary to the Toronto Railway Co., which have recently been purchased by the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario and the City of Toronto, suggests that the position deserves the careful consideration of the holders of these bonds and debentures. We understand that the transference of these enterprises was subject to the consent of the bondholders, which, indeed, was only natural seeing that the securities are guaranteed by the Toronto Railway Co. In passing from under the ægis of that company presumably that guarantee would be relinquished. On the face of it a guarantee by the Hydro-Electric Commission, as it is a Department of the Government of Ontario, or that of the City of Toronto, would be quite as good as—or, indeed, preferable to—that of the Toronto Railway Co., but this is a question for the bondholders' decision. Our correspondent suggests that, by holding out, the bondholders may be able to secure immediate repayment of their bonds at par, and here it may be noted that the 6 per cent. bonds of the Toronto Electric Light Co. are redeemable July 1, 1922; the bonds of the Toronto Power Co. on July 1, 1924; and the bonds of the Electrical Development Co. of Ontario on March 1, 1933. Whether, under the trust deeds, the bondholders are bound by the decision of a majority we are not aware, there may be provisions reserving liberty of action to the individual bondholders. In any case we think our correspondent's point is of interest, and therefore we give it publicity here.

* * *

The close approach of the termination of the franchise of the Toronto Railway Co. and the knowledge that no dividend distribution will be made in the interim, naturally rob the annual statement of the company of some of its interest. The attention of the shareholders is now naturally concentrated upon the amount they will receive for their property when it is taken over by the city. It may be noted, however, that though the number of passengers carried during 1920 was some 200,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent. in excess of the comparative figure for 1919, and though gross earnings increased proportionately—the figures for 1920 are $7,875,774 as against $7,175,166 in 1919—it is understood that the net result of the operations of the company last year was a deficit, caused largely by increased wages and other operating costs. The annual meeting of the shareholders is to be held on February 2.

* * *

The case of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. is quite different from that of the street traction company in Ontario's capital city, for its charter rights for the conduct of street railway, gas and electric light and power business in Winnipeg are not so limited as to time. The street railway franchise is exclusive in Winnipeg until 1927 and in St. Boniface until 1943, the city having the option either to buy the plant or extend the franchise at the expiration of these periods. Meanwhile, like Toronto, though on a somewhat different plan, the city is a partner in the fortunes of its street railway to the extent that it receives 5 per cent. of the gross earnings of all the company's lines in the city, while a tax of $20 is also levied on each car operated by the company. Therefore both the citizens of Winnipeg and the shareholders of the company must be directly interested in the improving fortunes of the company. For November, 1920, the gross earnings of the company were $483,098, being an increase of $21,649 as compared with November, 1919, and as operating expenses for the month only increased by the comparatively small amount of $899, net earnings showed the proportionately large increase of $20,749. For the eleven months to the end of November net earnings of the company were $1,215,036, which, compared with the net earnings for the corresponding period of 1919, show the remarkable improvement of $408,498, or just over 50 per cent

* * *

A circular recently issued to the shareholders of the Amalgamated Land and Mortgage Companies, of Winnipeg, Ltd., by the London board of the company, indicates clearly the difficulties under which the company is labouring and the dangerous position in which it is now placed. During December the London board received a letter from the president of the company indicating that debentures could not be successfully issued owing to the continued slump in real estate, and that in consequence a number of the company's properties had been seized for overdue taxes, and apparently lost to the company, and that unless immediate steps are taken the remaining properties may also be lost; that there can be very little equity, if any, remaining for the benefit of the Common shareholders, and that they have no objection to the Preference shareholders assuming direction of the company. Under these circumstances the London board propose to form a committee of management composed of themselves and two Preference shareholders, and to send Mr. F. Vaughan Cowell to Winnipeg—where he resided for some years—as a nominee of the London board, with instructions (1) to investigate and report on the position; (2) to call up the uncalled capital; (3) to take whatever steps he may consider necessary to carry out No. (2), and if necessary to put the company into liquidation. It is pointed out that the uncalled capital on the Common shares amounts to $289,536, which would nearly suffice to pay out the Preference shareholders at par. The London board state that they have always regarded this uncalled capital as a valuable asset behind the Preference shares, and have made repeated requests to the Canadian board to call up all or part of it. It is pointed out, however, that the company was formed under the laws of Manitoba, which laws are not so strict in regard to liability for uncalled capital as are those of Great Britain or of other Canadian Provinces. The shareholders are asked to enable the London board to arm their representative with full powers, and to agree to a voluntary levy of 3d. per share to form a fund to defray the necessary expenses.

* * *

Official notices just published remind holders of the 6 per cent. first mortgage 30-year gold bonds of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd.; the 6 per cent. first mortgage 30-year gold bonds of the Lake Superior Paper Co., Ltd., and the 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., of the percentage to which they are entitled, under the plan approved by the shareholders of the various companies at their special meetings held last June, of the total amount of the dividend of 1¾ per cent., which has been paid to the holders of the Common and Preferred shares of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., for the quarter ending September 30, 1920. Bondholders in Great Britain should send their bonds to the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., in order to receive the necessary certificate to enable them to participate in this or any further cash dividends distributable to bondholders.

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CANADIAN BANK MEETINGS.

Presidents on Finance, Railways, and Cattle Embargo.

Presidential addresses delivered at the Canadian bank meetings that are now being held express confidence in the business outlook, when once the necessary readjustment, due to falling prices, has been made (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Bankers, at the same time, agree that Canada is buying too freely from the United States, as all imports last year increased by 150 million dollars, largely in purchases from the United States.

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in reviewing that institution's most successful year, laid stress upon the unsatisfactory condition of foreign trade, which he attributed to fatuous extravagance. Discussing taxation, Sir Edmund opposed heavy surplus profit taxes, and said: "A small tax on sales of commodities and real property would hurt so little and be so fair and so easily collected and produce such a very large sum that to fail to levy it seems excusable only if it can be shown to be impracticable." He insisted that Canada must find a system of taxation which would do the least possible mischief to enterprise instead of making men unwilling to take new risks because the Government seized so much of the results when there were any and did not share risk or loss.

Referring to the British embargo against Canadian cattle, Sir Edmund said (according to a *Times* cablegram) that during 30 years Great Britain, which professed to be a Free Trade country, excluded Canadian cattle from the British market on the pretext of keeping British herds free from disease while there was no disease in Canada. He contended that the embargo was simply a case of extreme protection for British cattle breeders, and hoped that when the problem of feeding the British people was so difficult such an irritating obstacle might be removed. "If the British meat consumer," said Sir Edmund, "understands that nothing whatever is the matter with Canadian live stock and still desires this protection for cattle breeders at home we have nothing to say, but I should like to feel sure he does understand." As to the proposed American embargo on Canadian foodstuffs, Sir Edmund Walker said: "It is evident, in view of the present relations between the American and the Canadian dollar, that our rejoinder must be to put an end to an equal amount of purchases from the United States."

Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank, at the annual meeting of that institution, struck a warning note with regard to the enormous cost to the country of Government-owned railways, and urged that a speedy remedy be applied. Following the recent suggestion by Sir Vincent Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal, that railways should be returned to private ownership (comments the *Telegraph's* correspondent), Sir Herbert Holt's statement is attracting much attention.

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PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 17, Place Vendome, Paris.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., LT.-COL. F. R. S. BALFOUR, GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of the world, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States Mexico and France.

DOMINION OF CANADA

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

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Capital Fully Paid $1,000,000. Reserve Fund $2,000,000.
Head Office, 105, St. James Street, Montreal.
Cable Address: "Royaltrust," Montreal.

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The Royal Trust Company is prepared to undertake for the Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, having Assets in Canada, the management and realization of such Assets, including the settlement of any Succession Duties imposed by any of the Provinces of Canada on such Assets.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients in Europe, in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of revenues, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

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Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for information regarding the Company.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	**$9,700,000**
RESERVE FUND	**$18,000,000**
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Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

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LONDON BRANCH, 55, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, Manager.

FERTILE FARMS IN SUNNY ONTARIO

Can be purchased Freehold from £15 to £20 per acre

THE present Agent-General for Ontario was President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from 1904 till 1920, and has all his life been intimately associated with Ontario agriculture on the practical side. He will be glad to advise any farmer, farmer's son, or country worker who is considering the question of emigration to Canada or who wishes to buy a farm in Ontario.

There will be great demand for Farm Workers and Domestic Servants in Ontario next Spring. Situations are guaranteed on arrival.

For information and free booklets write:—

Dr. G. C. CREELMAN,
Agent-General for Ontario,
163, Strand, London, W.C.2.
(Mark letters "Personal.")

WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

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The CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2
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Banking and Finance.

"Embargo" on Canadian Securities Withdrawn. As will be seen by an Ottawa cablegram, which we quote in the next column, the arrangement under which the importation of Canadian securities into the Dominion was practically prohibited has been terminated. The correspondent who sends this information says that "it is considered that the necessity for the so-called embargo no longer exists," and it has therefore been decided to consider it as no longer operative. *Canada* prepared its readers for such a development months ago. As we pointed out at the time in dealing with the subject, the arrangement was never more than an honourable understanding between the Government and the banks and the bond houses, and it was from the first much criticised both in Canada and in the Mother Country. It was recognised that lacking the force of compulsion it could never be an effective instrument, and as we showed on several occasions in these columns, it penalised those who observed it to the extent that those who refused to be bound by the arrangement were able to make handsome profits from the illicit business transacted *viâ* New York.

* * *

High Yields on Canadian Stocks. Whilst the exchange has a long way to go still before it would pay the British investor to send his capital for investment to Canada there is a certain amount of interest in investigating the present yields on Canada's principal industrial securities. It seems quite a short while since the average yield on Canadian industrials was 6 per cent. or thereabouts, whilst now out of a representative list of 40 investments the yield on 16 runs into double figures, and on only five is it less than 7 per cent. Leading stocks on which it ranges from approximately 8 per cent. to 11¼ per cent. include such well known issues as Asbestos Corporation Pref., Bell Telephone, Canadian Car Pref., Canada Cement, Canadian Cotton Pref., Canadian General Electric, Canadian Steamship Pref., Dominion Textile, Canadian Cotton Pref., Lake of the Woods Milling, Ogilvie Flour Mills Common, Penmans, Spanish River Pulp, Abitibi Pulp and Paper, Steel of Canada Pref., and Dominion Glass. These are high yields, and afford eloquent testimony to the drastic character of the setback in values in the Canadian security markets which was such a pronounced feature of the old year.

* * *

Canadian Bond Yields Analysed. Similar interest attaches to the statistics recently published showing the approximate yields on the leading Canadian bond issues. On the 5½ per cent. Victory loans the returns vary from 6 per cent. on the 1933 maturity to 7.10 per cent. on that repayable three years hence. On the longest dated 5 per cent. War Loan (1937) the rate is about ⅛ per cent. under 6 per cent.; that on the 1931 maturity being 6.15 per cent., and on the 1925 one 6.90 per cent. The yields on the best known Canadian industrial bond issues vary from about 6 per cent. to as high as 8¾ per cent. Amongst those best known on this side being Canadian Car and Foundry 6 per cent. of 1939, 7.30 per cent.; Canada Cement 6 per cent., 1929, 7.20 per cent.; Bell Telephone 5 per cent., 1925, 7.25 per cent.; Canadian Cotton 5 per cent., 1940, 6.85 per cent.; Dominion Cotton 6 per cent., 1922, 8.75 per cent.; Dominion Textile 6 per cent., 1926, 8 per cent.; Dominion Iron 5 per cent., 1929, 8.8 per cent.; Lake of the Woods Milling 6 per cent., 1923, 6.05 per cent.; Ogilvie Flour Mills 6 per cent., 1932, 6.9 per cent.; Penman 5 per cent., 1926, 8.2 per cent.; Montreal Tramways 5 per cent., 1941, 6.9 per cent.; Montreal Power 4½ per cent., 1932, 6.4 per cent.; Spanish River Pulp and Paper 6 per cent., 1931, 6.5 per cent.; and Steel Co. of Canada 6 per cent., 1940, 6.65 per cent. Probably the lowest yield on the list is the 5.85 per cent. shown on Cedars Rapids 5 per cent. 1953 bonds. A fairly representative return is the 7.20 per cent. on the 5 per cent. bonds (1942) of the Asbestos Corporation. On the whole the returns on the Canadian issues are sensibly lower than those obtainable on similar British industrial securities, but those of our readers who have funds available in Canada would, of course, still derive substantial advantage from the gain in exchange on the transfer of their income on such Canadian holdings to this country where it was not convenient to leave the same to accumulate in the Dominion.

* * *

Union Bank of Canada's Record Dividend. An outstanding feature in the 56th annual statement of the Union Bank of Canada for the year ended November 30 last which is of superlative importance at the present moment is the high ratio of liquid assets to liabilities to the public, which stands at 54.3 per cent., or the highest point in the Bank's history, against 49.6 per cent. Another which is of equal significance in view of the progress of deflation in Canada is the decline in current loans and discounts in the Dominion of $16,679,371, or approximately 20 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and this in the face of the new item which appears under the heading of assets, "demand loans in Canada secured by grain," and which figures at $10,732,755. Current loans aggregate $69,849,784, and loans outside Canada are up $823,879 at $4,496,251. The capital stock stands at $8,000,000. and the "Rest" account has been increased to $6,000,000 during the period under review, whilst the circulation figure shows little change at $12,673,644. Deposits at notice have increased $1,233,755 to $85,610,464, and it is probable that this expansion would have been materially larger had the grain crop been marketed earlier. Demand deposits are about $1,500,000 down at $49,714,051. The total assets reached $169,205,445, of which the quick assets figure at $82,203,563, against the total liabilities to the public of $151,226,785, which latter, as stated above, constitutes a record ratio in the history of the institution. The holding of cash and Dominion notes shows substantial improvement, being $18,586,316, as against $14,678,725 a year ago. A sign of the times is the reduction in the aggregate holding of Dominion, Provincial, and Municipal securities. The net profits for the year, after making the usual allowances, were $1,603,842, and adding the amount brought forward of $198,222, left the available total at $1,802,065. The distribution to the shareholders (quarterly dividends at 2½ per cent. plus a December bonus of 2 per cent.) constituted a record. The rest was enriched by $400,000, and although the year was notable for the opening of the fine modern building at Vancouver, with characteristic conservatism the directors have written off bank premises $150,000, leaving the total of that account at a little under the round million dollars. The balance remaining to be carried forward to the current year's accounts is $149,296.

—* *—

SECURITIES "EMBARGO" REMOVED.

Brokers' Attitude Forces Change of Policy.

The arrangement under which a virtual embargo was established against the re-importation of Canadian securities from London has been terminated (says a Reuter's cablegram from Ottawa of Sunday's date). It is considered that the necessity for the so-called embargo no longer exists.

Satisfaction is expressed on the exchanges over the removal of the embargo on the re-import of Canadian securities (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, explained that there never was any embargo. Agents, brokers, and banks were simply asked by the Government whether it would not be better to keep Canadian money in Canada for the purposes of Canadian business when it was sorely needed. Conditions had since improved, and many of those who were perfectly willing to do their best to conserve the country's finances were of opinion that the necessity no longer existed. The measure was never enforced, and was not a matter of Government or legal control.

Sir Henry added:—"In view of the changed attitude of many brokers it is not thought advisable to continue the work of the voluntary committees any longer, and they have been dissolved."

—* *—

MONTREAL BROKER SHOT DEAD.

Well-known City Man Surrenders to Police.

Mr. William Holland, formerly secretary of the Montreal Stock Exchange Clearing House, and for the past two years manager of MacDougall Bros., stockbrokers, has (says a *Times* cablegram from Toronto of last Saturday's date) been shot through the heart, and died in a few minutes.

An hour later Major R. M. Griffith, who is well known in the social, military, and financial circles of Montreal, accompanied by his brother, Dr. G. T. Griffith, and his brother-in-law, Dr. McGovern, entered the police headquarters and gave himself up for the shooting.

It is conjectured (adds the correspondent) that Major Griffith, who is known to have sustained heavy losses on the Exchange, had conceived an enmity for Mr. Holland, and it is stated that he had sent the latter a threatening letter. Major Griffith is said to have "heard voices" when he was on a short visit to a mountain resort near Montreal recently, and was sent to a sanatorium in Ontario. While on his way there he broke away from his escort, but surrendered later. Subsequently he was released, and returned to Montreal, where he was engaged in selling bonds. Major Griffith was well known in Montreal for a curious habit of wandering round at night and sleeping during the day. When questioned why he did this he would explain that he was under the hypnotic spell of a man whom he feared.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

W. H. W.—See address in "Canadians in London" this week. You do not send your own address.

CITY. — The first of Dr. Milnes' Travers Trust lectures at the London Institution (referred to in "Banking and Finance" last week), is to take place on the 26th inst.

READER.—The improvement in earnings certainly suggests that the stock has some attraction as a lock-up speculation; but the company has a good deal of leeway to make up, and we should not care, as yet, to commit ourselves to an opinion as to when the shareholders may expect a return on their investment.

E. O. J. (Bath).—Emily Pauline Johnson, the Canadian poetess and lecturer, was born at "Chiefswood," Six Nations Indian Reserve, Brant County, Ont. She was the second daughter of the late George M. Johnson, Head Chief of the Mohawk Indians, and his wife, Emily S. Howells, a native of Bristol, England. The year of her birth is not given in the works of reference containing sketches of her life. She died in Vancouver, B.C., on March 7, 1913, and is buried in Stanley Park.

G.S. (Folkestone).—The company's financial year now ends on December 31, so that it should not now be very long before information as to its position is available. Until then it is impossible to form any accurate opinion as to how far its position has been impaired by recent commercial conditions. Doubtless stocks, both of raw material and of manufactured goods, will have had to be heavily written down, while the condition of the trade during the past three or four months suggests that sales, and therefore earnings, have probably been at a very low ebb during that time. During 1918 and 1919 the company was steadily making up its leeway of the previous few years, and we were informed that this satisfactory progress was continued until the autumn of 1920. There is reason, therefore, to hope that the company will be able in course of time to surmount its present difficulties.

D. M. C. (Dover). — Your calculation is quite correct as far as it goes, but you have not taken into account the percentage per annum represented by the profit which will be realised when the security is redeemed. Bonds are quite usually sold in Canada "to yield" a certain percentage, and this term includes not only the percentage on the capital represented by the annual interest, but also the additional percentage represented by the profit on redemption averaged over the intervening years. Thus, to give a simple explanation, a bond bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, and selling at 90 would afford an annual income yield of 6.66 per cent. If it was repayable at 100 in ten years there would be a profit of 10 points representing 11 per cent. on the invested capital, which would accrue at the end of ten years. Thus the yield of the bond would be increased to 7.42 per cent. per annum, or thereabouts. To make sure of receiving the whole of this yield it would, of course, be necessary to hold the bond until it was redeemed, though, in practice, this would probably be effected by the proportionate rise in value of the security, as the date of maturity approached. Probably for most people it is simpler to reckon the annual income yield and to regard the profit on redemption as capital increment as and when it accrues, especially as in the United Kingdom this increment is not liable to the onerous income tax, being treated as capital.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 785. January 22, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

—* *—

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Seven Days Ending January 7.

Canadian Northern. — $1,059,500; inc., $18,750. (Corrected statement for ten days' ending December 31: $3,364,860; inc., $1,633,260.)

Canadian Pacific. — $3,303,000; inc., $132,000.

Grand Trunk.—£293,011; inc., £60,955.

—* *—

C.G.M.M. ACTIVITY.

Despite the world slump in ocean freights the Canadian Government Merchant Marine continues to keep about fifty freighters at sea. The C.G.M.M., according to the *Montreal Star*, is now cutting successfully into the American carrying trade, both the *Canadian Trooper*, at Baltimore, and the *Canadian Navigator* and *Canadian Conqueror* at New York, securing American cargoes under the nose of the United States Shipping Board, which has over eighty vessels lying idle in American ports.

The *Canadian Trooper* will take a cargo of coal from Baltimore to Antofagasta, Chili, and return from that point with nitre for another American port.

This is typically an American trade route, but the United States ships could not quote as satisfactory rates as the Canadian Government ships. Incidentally the *Canadian Trooper* will make about the longest coasting run of any of the company's smaller cargo steamers. Her round trip will cover over 8 500 miles, all within sight of land. She will go via the Panama Canal. This route is also to be patronised by the C.G.M.M. *en route* from St. John, N.B., to Australia and New Zealand.

—* *—

CONCERT.

Marie Novello was to give a pianoforte recital yesterday (Friday), at 8.30, at the Wigmore Hall.

—* *—

ROYALTY THEATRE.

The revival of "Milestones" at this theatre is proving a popular attraction, and Mr. Dennis Eadie and his efficient company are to be congratulated upon their presentation of this fine production of Messrs. Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock. Matinees are given on Thursdays and Saturdays.

—* *—

The employees of the Atlantic Sugar Refinery at St. John have returned to work on the two-shift system, at the rate of 35 cents an hour. Before the shut-down, three months ago, they were working in three shifts at 47 cents an hour.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.
DIVIDEND No. 134.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per CENT., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has been DECLARED for the three months ending 28th February, 1921, and will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of March, to shareholders of record 15th February.

By order of the Board,
T. R. WHITLEY, London Manager.
Bank Buildings, Princes Street,
London, E.C., 15th January, 1921.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FRUIT RANCHING in BRITISH COLUMBIA. An excellent opportunity occurs to secure 15 acres first-class fruit land at Crescent Bay Orchards, Arrow Lake. The land is beautifully situated in glorious surroundings, and has been cleared of timber, and is ready for immediate development, thus saving a very heavy expense and long wait. Advertiser purchased land in 1912 for own occupation, but owing to the war has definitely settled in business in England. For a prompt cash sale the pre-war price of £900 will be accepted. Full particulars from Box 551, *Canada*, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.	G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.	L. H. Ballantyne.
G. P. Vanier.	R. C. McMichael, K.C.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.	W. R. L. Shanks.
R. O. McMurtry.	F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 43, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

The United Farmers' Convention has approved the formation of a co-operative wheat pool to handle the produce of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, says Reuter's Brandon correspondent. Farmers were urged to market their own products.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to :—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o Chas. H. Demey, Esq., Rue Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy. *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

Overseas Branch Dept. of Trade and Commerce, 1, Regent St., London, S.W.1.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

A London firm, who have a large connection among buyers on the West Coast of Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following :—

A Canadian firm in a position to export a quantity of stellite, a speciality in high-speed steel, wish to receive enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A London firm, who have a large connection among buyers on the West Coast of Africa, are open to consider the appointment of a Canadian buying agent for the purchase of flour, salt, meats, and manufactured goods.

THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA.

Ex-Service Officers and men of the Imperial Forces desiring to take advantage of Canada's Soldier Settlement Land Scheme will in future make their application on their arrival in Canada to the Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board for the District in which they desire to settle.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the Board as to their general fitness and suitability.

MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS. They should take with them their Discharge Certificate or other documents showing evidence of service.

TRAINING. Settlers will be required to work on a farm in Canada to gain necessary experience before they can be qualified to take a farm of their own; this period shall not be less than one full year for those who have had farming experience in Great Britain, and two years in the case of those who have not so farmed.

FINANCIAL. Ability to bear the financial obligations during his training period, and applicants will be required to pay down 20% on the purchase price on land, stock and equipment purchased through the Board.

For further information relative to Canada apply to Superintendent of Canadian Emigration and Colonization, 11/13, Charing Cross, LONDON, S.W.1.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

Canadian chartered banks opened 400 new branches last year, and did much to strengthen their international connections.

Large quantities of wheat are now going by railway from the Prairie Provinces of Canada into the United States.

The total value of investments of United States capital in Canada during 1920 is estimated at $320,000,000.

The value of Canadian pulp and paper exports increased during 1920 by nearly 100 per cent. over those for 1919.

Business conditions in Canada generally are quiet, but the outlook is considered to be very hopeful.

The timber exports by water from British Columbia during 1920 reached 120,000,000 feet.

The amount of capital invested in the Canadian coffee and spice industries in 1919 was $6,112,000.

Canadian income tax collections during the month of December last were three times those for the corresponding month in 1919.

The value represented by contracts for constructional work in Canada during 1920 was $255,000,000, an increase of $65,000,000 over 1919.

The value of dairy products marketed in Manitoba during 1920 amounted to $16,789,000; Saskatchewan, $21,900,000; and Alberta, $35,000,000.

The value of the products of the soil produced and marketed in the three Prairie Provinces last year was $471,600,000, which is an increase of $67,000,000 over the figures for 1919.

—**—

COVENT GARDEN OPINION OF CANADIAN APPLES.

Three Canadian Government Merchant Marine boats, laden for the first time entirely with apples, have arrived in England. The majority of these apples are from Nova Scotia.

London dealers are high in their praise of the packing—so important an item in fruit shipment—which has improved very greatly during the last few years.

Owing to climatic conditions these consignments have arrived in a ripe or semi-ripe state, and thus it will be impossible to store them for any length of time. This will effect a reduction in price. A speciality is the grade known as "Domestic," which consists of "Grade 1" apples containing slight flaws. Samples of these proved excellent eating.

In times past, a Covent Garden importer told a representative of *Canada*, a certain amount of prejudice attached to Nova Scotia apples, but since a large portion of the export trade has been in the hands of the United Fruit Company of Nova Scotia—a co-operative organisation—confidence in them has been fully restored over here.

The best Canadian apples—those in the trade declared—still come from British Columbia, but this fact is mostly due to stricter grading regulations, much fruit which would be passed in Nova Scotia being vetoed in the Pacific Province as unfit for exportation, and used for home consumption only. It was claimed for the brand known as "Jordan" that each barrel contained 100 per cent. "colour," i.e., there was no sign of "green" to be found.

English dealers are of opinion that apples from British Columbia, Ontario, and Nova Scotia more than equal any exported from the United States.

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NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING REGULATIONS.

Sir C. A. Harris, the Governor of Newfoundland, presided last week at a meeting of fish exporters convened at the request of the Hon. R. A. Squires, the Premier, to consider the proposed cancellation of several fishing regulations which have been enforced for months past with the object of controlling the sales of codfish in foreign markets. Mr. Squires addressed the meeting, which approved the cancellations unanimously.

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There were in store in Canadian elevators on December 11 44,250,000 bushels of wheat.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. George C. Creelman, LL.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

B

Baker, W. R., and Mrs., Montreal—Care of Canadian Pacific Railway, 62, Charing Cross.
Bateman, R., Vancouver—Marple, Cheshire.
Bowden, Isabel, and J. F., Pembroke, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Bull, Duncan O., Brampton, Ont. — Savoy Hotel.

C

Carson, C. O., Morrisburg, Ont.—Guy's Hospital.

D

Dunstan, R. G., Toronto—16, St. George's Buildings, St. George's Road, S.E.
Dyment, J., Toronto—54a, Hambalt Road, Clapham, S.W.

F

Fennell, Mr. H. J., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Frenette, G. A., Portneuf, P.Q.—26, Mount Nod Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

G

Gaskins, Mr. and Mrs., Cresser, Toronto—Portman Hotel, Portman Street, W.1.
Gentles, Alexr. L. G., Toronto — 1, Earl Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

H

Hodgson, E., Victoria—Savoy Hotel.
Hollinger, J. R., Toronto — Strand Palace Hotel.
Howland, G. W., and Mrs., Toronto — St. Winifred's, Aldwick, Sussex.
Hubbs, D. H., Picton, Ont.—Guy's Hospital.
Humble, Mrs. B. M., Victoria — Stubbings Court, Chesterfield.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
(For Ladies and Gentlemen).

Feb. 4.	ITALY.—Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, etc. 30 days	79 gns.
March 12	SICILY and CALABRIA. 5 weeks	98 gns.
April 8.	Holiday Tour to ITALY 24 days	69 gns.
April 26.	SPAIN and TANGIER. 5 weeks	125 gns.

Organised by MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

J

Jardine, Mrs. J. J., Montreal — Whitehall Hotel, 18, Montague Street, W.C.1.
Johnson, F. N., Vancouver—Care of B. C. Office.

Mc.-Mac.

McCrae, Gordon H., Montreal—40, Broadway, S.W.1.
McDougall, D. H., New Glasgow — Carlton Hotel.
McGregor, J. D., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.
McNaughton, Brig.-Gen. Andrew, and Mrs., Ottawa — "Lardensfield," Camberley, Surrey.

M

Manuel, Madeline H. and John, Winnipeg—Eldon Lodge, Penns Lane, Erdington, Birmingham.

BRAND'S ESSENCE
of Beef, Mutton, or Chicken.
The Perfect Restorative during and after influenza, depression, exhaustion, etc., arising from any cause.
Keep a tin always handy. Of all Chemists, Stores, etc.

Milligan, Nellie, Victoria — 3, Mandeville Place, W.
Mittenthal, M. L., Montreal — The Roads Club.

N

Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Outremont, P.Q.—Coburg Court Hotel, W.

P

Peel, R., Ashcroft, B.C.—8, Chalfont Road, South Norwood.
Pitblado, Edward B., Winnipeg — Queen's College, Oxford.

ROBERTS & SHORT
NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS,
4 & 6, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W. 1 (OPPOSITE ST. JAMES' THEATRE).

R

Ross, Hon. J. H., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.

S

Skinner, George T., St. John—Exeter College, Oxford.
Stonderick, G. P., Apohaqui, N.B.—Care of Capital and Counties Bank, Lincoln.
Strange, Dorothy, Montreal — 18, Granville Place, Portman Square.

T

Terroux, Annette F. and Meg A., St. Lambert, Montreal—18, Granville Place, Portman Square.

W

Waugh, R. D., Winnipeg—Saarbrücken.
Wilcox, James A., Glace Bay, N.S.—19, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale.

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PULP AND PAPER MILL AT THREE RIVERS.

Letters patent have just been issued by the Quebec Government to the Canadian International Paper Co., of Three Rivers, with a capital of $20,000,000. The new company, which possesses large plant at the Three Rivers, has begun to manufacture sulphite. The manufacture of paper will begin next summer. The company has timber limits in the St. Maurice district sufficient for the next hundred years. The temporary directors are Mr. Philip T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Co., of New York; Mr. Robert F. Grant, manager of St. Maurice Lumber Co., Three Rivers; Hon. Jacques Bureau, K.C., M.P.; Mr. Philip Beique, K.C.; and Mr. Wilfrid Gariepy, K.C., of Three Rivers.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY.
Highly Recommended by the Profession.
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges). W.1. *Tel Mayfair 1159*

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, January 22.—*Metagama.*
Friday, January 28.—**Empress of Britain.*
Thursday, February 10.—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, February 18.—*Victorian.*
Friday, February 25.—**Empress of Britain.*
Tuesday, March 1.—*Metagama.*
Tuesday, March 8.—*Melita.*
Friday, March 11.—**Empress of France.*
Saturday, March 19.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, March 24.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, April 1.—*Victorian.*
Friday, April 8.—**Empress of France.*
Tuesday, April 12.—*Melita.*
Wednesday, April 20.—*Minnedosa.*

*Three-class steamers.

Glasgow to St. John.

Saturday, January 29.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, March 12.—*Pretorian.*

London to St. John viâ Havre.

Thursday, March 3.—*Grampian.*

Southampton to St. John.

Saturday, February 5.—*Melita.*
Thursday, March 10.—*Scandinavian.*
Friday, April 1.—*Corsican.*
Thursday, April 21.—*Grampian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, February 19.—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, January 22.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, February 15.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, February 26.—*Imperator.*

London to Halifax.

Thursday, February 17.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, February 2.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, March 9.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, March 23.—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, February 9.—*Celtic.*
Wednesday, February 23.—*Cedric.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, January 28.—*Lapland.*
Friday, February 4.—*Finland.*
Friday, February 18.—*Kroonland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.

Thursday, February 10.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Thursday, January 27.—*Manchester Corporation.*
Thursday, February 10.—*Manchester Importer.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* to-morrow, and by the *Minnedosa* on January 30.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Kaiser A. Victoria* to-day, *Finland* and *Celtic* on Monday, by the *Adriatic* and *Imperator* on Wednesday.

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THREE NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANIES.

The following three new companies have been incorporated in Newfoundland:—The St. John's Light and Power Co., Ltd., the Newfoundland Dockyards, Ltd., and the Mines and Forests, Ltd. (Newfoundland). The respective capitals are $1,500,000, $1,000,000, and $10,000,000. The incorporators are Messrs. Harry Duff Reid, Robert Gillespie Reid, and Charles O'Neil Conroy, all of St. John's.

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GUARDING FORESTS FROM FIRE.

The Ontario Government is spending $500,000 a year in protecting the forests of the Province from fire. That this is a good investment is evident from the fact that one paper and pulp manufacturer has just leased from the Government timber limits upon which he will pay dues amounting to two millions sterling.